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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1875. NO. 172.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has ordered or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

4. REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

5. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

6. Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Associated Press Budget by Steamer to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The steamer Oceanic Gama has arrived from Hong Kong, February 27, and Shanghai, February 28. Many dead bodies of Chinese have been seen from the Pacific Mail steamer Japan, all of which were kept under guard by the money fastened about them. The report of the Chinese Commissioners to Japan, to examine the condition of the Formosa, is completed. It is strongly adverse to the system and the course of the Japanese authorities.

The work on the Foochoo telegraph line has been resumes suspended.

There are continual rumors from Peking, pointing to public disturbances, but nothing authentic to show the likelihood of the interruption of State affairs.

Prince Chun, father of the new Emperor, has resigned the position of governor of the Tartar garrison of Peking. He has been found expedient to re admit Prince Kung to at least a part of the official power formerly held by him, his exposure in foreign affairs being especially considered at this time. The infant Emperor is said to be extremely wretched in his present exaltation, which separates him from his companions and parents for ever. Congratulations have already issued according from him. It is announced that he will continue in mourning three years.

The ministers' term will probably be limited to twenty-seven days.

YOKOHAMA, March 18.—The Osaka Convention has terminated, and the participants have returned to their usual places of residence. These meetings are understood to have been arranged by the influence of Okubo Toshimichi Satsuma, a statesman, Secretary of the Interior, and recent distinguished for having conducted the negotiations on the subject of Formosa, and at present is strongly insisted on the fullest detailed information, which it was not possible to obtain. The result of the whole was a virtual accomplishment of the desired object.

Some of the important absentees have already returned to the Capitol, and it is supposed that those lately out of office have been received personally by the Mikado, which probably points to their early resumption of their duties. Changes in the heads of departments are doubtless impending, but to what extent the Osaka debates will progress or reforms, cannot yet be known. It is universally admitted that the administration needs strengthening.

The Mikado visited the Government dockyard, at Yokosuka, March 5th, to witness the launch of the Seiki, the first ship ever constructed on Japanese soil. The event was celebrated with much pomp.

There was a general celebration in the vicinity. The Seiki is a gunboat, 197 feet long, 30 feet beam, 16 feet depth of hold and 1,500 tons burden; carries three Krupp guns and one swivel of six inches calibre; power of 1,000 horse power.

The Imperial college has been established as a basis for the instruction of women in the countries. After a certain period no female physician is to be allowed to practice who cannot show a certificate of attendance.

The English and French troops left Japan in a second.

The annual exhibition at Kioto opened on the first.

The new silver coin, equivalent in value to the American trade dollar, is about to be issued from the mint.

The end of 1874 a plan was adopted for the construction of new harbor works, docks, rivers, &c., in Yokohama. The scheme was supported by the British Minister and was on the point of being executed when, at the last moment, investigations showed that the works proposed would result in no public good, but private speculation for the benefit of individual members. The orders were countermanded, and the chief English agent in the project was dropped from the Japanese service.

TEXAS.

Indable Raids by Mexicans—The Border in Chronic State of Alarm—Particulars of the Corpus Christi Outrage.

GALVESTON, March 27.—A *News* special to Corpus Christi says the band of Mexicans came within seven miles of town, burned several stores and houses and took a large number of Americans prisoners, among them Judge Gilpin, formerly member of the Legislature, and two women. They compelled the captives to walk, but of them till they were exhausted, then mounted them on bareback mules and hurried them off. They robbed and burned the postoffice at Nueces, and killed and took prisoner one mail rider. Reports have gone in pursuit. A fight is reported near Banquette and one American and two Americans killed, except four prisoners escaped. Nothing has been heard of them. Business is mostly suspended, and the citizens under arms, guarding the town. Information is received from Neuces county that throughout the entire region between that and the Rio Grande, lawless bands of Mexico are continually raiding through the country, robbing, murdering and driving stock across the river. They have been so daring of late that nearly all travel on the highways has ceased. Even women are deterred from hunting their cattle and horses, through fear of falling into the hands of these ruffians. At present there seems to be a concerted movement on the part of these villians to gather up the whites and make a striking distance of the Rio Grande—fifty to seventy-five miles, and even further where the pass and egress can be safely effected. Within this they have been crossing in small detachments for the past year, and it is estimated that there are from 500 to Texas soil, at least three hundred of said bandits. Rumor hath it that several Americans near the river have been murdered by them. A rumor comes that the Mexicans have cleaned out a company or two of Rangers at San Luis, on the Rio Grande, about forty miles below Rio Grande City, and a number of armed men are seen hovering near this place. A number of Mexicans reside here, but they will not be depended upon for assistance in the contest in which their countrymen are engaged. Nearly the entire Rio Grande border of Texas, including a belt of from ten to one hundred miles in width, is infested by Mexicans, many of whom, though taking no active part in the forays on the thieves, yet sympathize with them and give them secret aid and comfort.

MEMPHIS.

J. H. Bigley Drowns Two Men and a Boy—An Editor Murders One of the Staff.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Two negro men and a boy, while rowing down the river in a skiff, this evening, were drawn under a barge in tow of the J. H. Bigley, and drowned off the foot of Beal street.

A private letter, received here, states that Thursday last, Louis A. Middleton, junior of the West Point, Mississippi, *Pioneer*, was shot and killed by D. Love, editor of the West Point *Citizen*, for an offensive article published by Middleton. Love demanded a retraction, which being refused, he drew a pistol and shot Middleton four times, killing him instantly. Love then made his escape.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Generally cloudy weather and rain, easterly winds veering to the southerly, slight changes in temperature and falling barometer.

The Ashland (Pa.) Savings bank suspended on Saturday.

General Emery left New Orleans for Washington Saturday evening.

The steamers Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Klopstock, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

The second annual convention of the Illinois National Association will be held at St. Louis, May 12th.

John McCarthy, aged eleven, son of the jailer of Evansville, fell from a barge into the Ohio yesterday afternoon and was drowned.

The furnishing goods house of Simms Brothers & Co., Boston, has suspended, with liabilities of $350,000. An extension probable.

According to Protestant statistics 30,000 Mussulmans have been converted since 1868. The Protestant chapels throughout Spain remain open.

The assignee of the suspended Peoples' Savings bank of St. Louis, reports the assets of the concern to be about $150,000, and its indebtedness over $850,000.

The population of St. Louis, January 1, 1875, is estimated at 490,000. This would be an increase of fifty-seven per cent. since 1870. Manufactures have increased from $40,000,000, in 1875, to $240,000,000, in 1875.

FROM FLORIDA.

Compliment to the Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion Book—A Question Answered—Jacksonville—Range of the Thermometer for a Year—Branches of Industry—Hard on the Newspapers and City Government—Taxes, Bonds, Scrip, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 13, 1875.

To drop you a line, as requested, is quite an easy matter; but what to write, without trespassing too much on your space, is quite another thing, when there is so much to write about.

The little pamphlet issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, entitled "Florida Excursion Routes," which all your readers may have for the asking, contains as much general information about Florida and the different routes of travel southward as could well be given in the same space, and with a degree of accuracy not often met with in similar publications; this reduces the scope of our letters to the minor details of local matters. A friend writes us from Pittsburgh, "we have many inquiries as to Florida from parties who desire to emigrate, and have had some correspondence with parties there, but all the statements we receive are *secondar de rear* that we desire to know accurately the discounts from them." In reply to this, it may be said we had discounted all such statements fifty per cent., and a sojourn of a few weeks here inclines us to the opinion that perhaps this is a fair margin to operate on for those who desire to find a permanent home here, but rather too large a share for the tourist seeking recreation and pleasure during the winter months.

If we except the hotel accommodations, all else exceeded our most sanguine anticipations. The mercury has ranged from 40 to 75 degrees, averaging about 60 degrees, while with you it has been down to zero. The following record of the temperature during the year ending October 31st, 1874, may be of interest:

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
November	59.0	83	39
December	56.0	79	32
January	54.9	77	25
February	58.7	81	37
March	68.0	87	37
April	70.0	91	42
May	75.8	98	52
June	80.5	93	68
July	79.9	93	69
August	81.5	101	64
September	77.4	97	55
October	69.4	86	49

Jacksonville, situated on the St. Johns river, twenty-five miles from the ocean, is a city of considerable importance, and the commercial metropolis of the State. The population is variously estimated, but perhaps twelve thousand would be an average. In the way of business the lumber interests seem to predominate, but all branches of trade are well represented, and the dealers seem to be enterprising and successful. Ship building is carried on to some extent; a fine steamer was launched quite recently, and is now lying at the dock receiving her outfit. The greater number of the craft navigating the St. Johns river and tributaries were launched from the Jacksonville yards. There are two newspapers issued semi-weekly, one tri-weekly and one weekly, the latter devoted to the agricultural interests of the State. Their editorial columns display a fair amount of ability, the advertisements seem to indicate some degree of prosperity, but the telegraphic columns are without exception a lamentable failure; the dispatches all dribble in by mail. This is a constant source of irritation and complaint from visitors, who have a right to expect some telegraphic news in their morning paper, for be it known the dates of issue are so arranged that we have a *morning paper* fresh from the press daily, although no *daily paper*. An enterprising daily would doubtless be a success at least during the winter months.

Of the city government, the less said the better, perhaps. Taxes for the present year are a fraction over four per cent. on a valuation of from one-half to two-thirds, of which two and two-tenths is city, and the remainder State and county. Taxpayers growl most furiously, and rush into print with a zeal that would do credit to the average Pittsburgher of the rural districts. The collector's advertised list of delinquents includes some well known names, and covers some of the most valuable property in the city. We understood that a "ring" had been formed to resist the collection of taxes that were considered exorbitant; be that as it may, the tax sale did not come off as advertised, and the reasons given were not very clear to an outsider; but it was understood that the disaffected had in a great measure been conciliated and came up to the Clerk's office and settled, under the comforting assurance that there would be a material reduction next year.

We failed to find any "City Hall" of massive architecture, or imposing "county building;" the streets are not paved and but poorly gas lamps are few and far between; the miniature market house had recently passed under the Sheriff's hammer, and the "water works" exists only in the imagination of those who fondly hope to find a place on some future "water committee." The questions, then, naturally arise, where has the money gone, and what will be the proposed reduction in taxes when these much needed improvements shall have been consummated?

In the innocence of our heart, we ventured to ask for information. This was due to the first was "scrip," and to the second query, "bonds."

Fearing that we had stumbled on some Pittsburgh wanderer fond of his well-worn joke, we still pursued our search after truth, and while on our way to the Collector's office a companion hinted that since the council chamber in this vicinity had been sold at Sheriff's sale, it might have been necessary to levy an extra one per cent. to pay the Sheriff's fees, but the urbane Collector explained that the city paid her debts in "scrip," which was sold at a discount of forty per cent., and only current for taxes, and consequently, though taxes were seemingly high, it was ridiculous to complain, as very little money came into the Collector's hands.

H.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Fifty-seven manufacturing establishments were erected in Louisville, Kentucky, last year.

A Mr. Speer, of Passaic, is making arrangements for putting up a half mile of his traveling sidewalk at the Centennial Exhibition.

Thomas H. Doane, builder, of Coatesville, Pa., has a $50,000 job on the Centennial buildings. It will keep his planing mill busy for some time.

At certain iron works at Sheffield, England, iron nails are now cut by means of a circular, toothless disk of iron, which is driven at the rate of from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions per minute.

The Paterson, New Jersey, operatives have adopted resolutions denouncing the "conspiracy act" as oppressive and tyrannical, both to employers and employed, and memorializing the Legislature for its repeal.

During the past week quite a demand for ore has manifested itself at Aibartis, and in the sales consummated we think we see a gradual approach toward a revivification of the iron trade. Among the transactions of the week was a sale of 1,500 tons of ore to a furnace in Schuylkill county, and 700 tons of ore to Bucks county, these independent of shipments to regular customers, which latter have also been increasing their orders.—*Reading, Pa., Times.*

The charcoal furnaces throughout the State have been reduced in numbers for the past years and changed to anthracite. The following are still in the counties named: Cumberland, five; Huntington, four; Berks, five; Adams, two; Franklin, four; Lawrence, two; Lebanon, one; Centre, four; Mifflin, one; Blair, three; Carbon, one; Bedford, one; Chester, one; Perry, one; Schuylkill, one; Clarion, one; Dauphin, one; Lancaster, one; Fayette, one; Clinton, one; York, one. Total, forty-two.

We give below the number of stacks of anthracite furnaces in the various counties throughout the State. The larger portion of them are out of blast, by reason of the scarcity of coal. They are as follows: Lehigh, 28; Berks, 20; Northampton, 16; Montgomery, 16; Lancaster, 14; Lebanon, 11; Dauphin, 11; Schuylkill, 8; Montour, 6; Luzerne, 5; Chester, 3; Mifflin, 3; Bucks, 3; Carbon, 3; Columbia, 3; Perry, 2; Northumberland, 2; Blair, 2; Philadelphia, 1; Tioga, 1; York, 1; Union, 1. Total, 162.

We are pleased to announce that the workmen and proprietors of the Pennsylvania Iron Works have finally come to terms upon exactly the scale proposed by the men. It is threatened by some of the bosses connected with the works that the men themselves will not adhere to this scale. We will see who will be the first to break the agreement, and thus disturb the present pleasant relations which should exist between employer and employed. Let there now be regular monthly cash payments established, and then will follow a peace and good will such as Danville has never known.

Lecture Postponed.

Announcement was made in these columns last week that Pres. E. T. Jeffers, of Westminster College, would lecture in Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow evening. This lecture has been postponed indefinitely on account of the present religious interest in the city, union meetings being held every night this week in the Second Presbyterian church.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

STEAM BOILER COMMISSION.

Experiments to be Resumed at the Navy Yard.

Improvement in Safety Valves to be Specially Studied.

Raids Across the Mexican Border.

Postoffices Robbed and Destroyed.

Mexican Government to Hear from Secretary Fish.

Superintendent McCartee Withdraws His Resignation.

New Regulations for the Redemption of United States Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1875.

Steam Boiler Commission.

The Experimental Steam Boiler Commission, which recently met in New York, having assigned the testing of safety valves to a special board, of which the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats was designated as the Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Addison Low, Supervising Inspector at New York, and William Rogers, Supervising Inspector at New Orleans, as members of the special board. The Experimental Commission have turned over to the special board about twenty working safety valves which had been presented to the commission for use in their tests of boilers. It is proposed to invite inventors of this important and essential adjunct to a steam boiler, to send working models to be used in the proposed experiments. In order to give ample time for those having inventions to send them to the board, it is proposed not to inaugurate the experiments until June or July. The place now determined upon for the experimental tests, is the Washington Navy Yard. A representation of engineers and civil and mi civil life, will be invited to be present and witness the experiments.

Superintendent McCartee to Remain.

It is learned from the highest authority, that Mr. McCartee has, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, withdrawn his resignation as Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Raids Across the Mexican Border.

It is believed in official circles that the reported raid of Mexicans within our borders is greatly exaggerated, though the Government is in possession of ample evidence to indicate a condition of lawlessness within the Mexican borders which would justify, in the absence of reparation at the hands of the Mexican authorities, a retaliatory pursuit of the raiders into Mexican territory after the style of Col. Mackenzie's gallop about two years since. The Postmaster General has prepared a statement of the burning and robbery of United States postoffices by these desperadoes, which will be sent to the Secretary of State, who will make that subject the text of a communication to the Mexican Government. The destruction of the United States postoffice by armed men of a foreign country is considered as grave an offense as an attack upon an United States fort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1875.

RATES ON TRANSIENT MAIL MATTER.

One of the unexpected effects of the new law increasing rates on transient matter, which has just been discovered, bids fair to prove a serious embarrassment to all departments. Each has an appropriation for postage based upon the exact amount used during last year, and the result will be that the amount allowed for postage will probably be exhausted before Congress meets.

HOW TO STAMP TOBACCO.

The Internal Revenue Office has ruled that the mere act of purchasing stamps is not a payment of the tax upon a given lot of tobacco, though the purchase of such stamps may have been made with special reference to such payment. The tax cannot be said to have been paid upon a given lot of tobacco until the suitable stamps have been affixed to the packages containing the same and cancelled so that the stamps have become part and parcel of the package and have no value in themselves apart from the package to which they are affixed.

MEXICAN BANDITS IN TEXAS.

Postmaster General Jewell has received a telegram from Corpus Christi, Texas, stating that the postoffice at Nueces was robbed and burned yesterday; that the San Antonio mail carrier was robbed and taken prisoner, but that the mail was saved; and that no mail will be made out to-day. It is supposed at the department that these outrages were committed by the band of armed Mexicans reported near Corpus Christi. A copy of the dispatch will be furnished to the State Department for suitable investigation.

CASHIER OF THE TREASURY.

Treasurer Spinner has nominated Col. Frank Jones to be Cashier of the Treasury, *vice* Wyman, appointed Assistant Secretary. Colonel Jones is Chief of the Redemption Division of the Treasurer's office. Secretary Bristow has not yet determined whom he will appoint to the vacant position.

FRED. GRANT RETURNS TO DUTY.

Col. Fred Grant and wife will leave here, Monday or Tuesday next, for Chicago, where the Colonel will resume his duties on the staff of General Sheridan. The President and Mrs. Grant will accompany them as far as New York.

REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY.

The Treasurer of the United States will soon issue a circular amending the regulations governing the redemption of United States currency, so that in cases of mutilation, deduction will be made in proportion to the part missing. In case of legal tender notes, if less than one-tenth of the original proportion of the note is missing, the mutilation will be disregarded; if one-tenth of the note is missing, one-tenth of its face value will be deducted; if more than one-tenth and less than one-fifth is missing, one-fifth of the face value will be deducted; and so on, reckoning by tenths; but no note of which less than one-half of the original is presented, will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is totally destroyed. The same rule will be applied to mutilated fractional currency, with the substitution of one-fifth for one-tenth. The amended regulations will take effect the first of May next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1875.

RATES ON TRANSIENT MAIL MATTER.

Instructions will immediately be issued, through the War Department, to the General commanding in Texas, to take such measures as may be possible to deal with the Mexican raiders. Those best conversant with affairs, apprehend that a general border war will ensue, in which event the invasion of Mexico by our armed citizens, in pursuit of robbers, is not among the improbabilities.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

All the papers submitted with the application for a rehearing of the case of Fitz John Porter, were referred to-day to the Attorney General, who will prepare an opinion, in conjunction with Judge Advocate General Holt.

OBITUARY.

Welcker, the *restaurateur*, died to-day of pneumonia.

POTTSVILLE.

Strikers' Revenge on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

POTTSVILLE, March 27.—The laborers and miners on a strike, dumped a number of cars loaded with coal ready for shipment, at Locust Gap, during the night and burned the depot and telegraph office of the Reading Railroad, at the same place. A number of special police from Philadelphia and Reading have been sent to Mahoney Plane to protect property and assist in operating the road if necessary.

STEUBENVILLE.

Young Man Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 28, 1875.

Last night a young man, named James Siphers, was run over by a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad, at the Market street crossing, and killed instantly. He was horribly mangled. Another victim of intemperance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 28.—It is reported from Estella that deputies from four provinces occupied by the Carlists have met to consider the request of Don Carlos for contributions, and have replied that the country is exhausted, that fresh sacrifices are impossible, and that Don Carlos ought to procure funds from abroad. This they obstinately maintained, notwithstanding Don Carlos threatened to retire from Spain.

Dispatches from Madrid report that Don Carlos has ordered persons found reading Cabrera's manifesto to be shot. There have been additional instances of fraternization of Carlist and Government troops on the banks of the Oria. In one of the Carlist camps, placards headed "Viva Pesetas, Fuera and General Cabrera," have been posted.

The Government announces that six Carlist generals, three colonels and many other officers have entered Estella and declared adhesion to King Alfonso. A telegram from Santander asserts, on the other hand, that the hope of settling the war by a convention is fast dying out. General Loma is expected there to meet a threatened invasion of the province. Don Carlos, with sixteen battalions and artillery is marching on Ramales, twenty-five miles from Santander.

INDEMNITY FOR THE GUSTAV OUTRAGE.

LONDON, March 28.—Spain has paid to Germany 11,000 thalers of indemnity for the Gustav outrage.

France.

DEATH OF THE HISTORIAN QUINET.

PARIS, March 28.—Edgar Quinet, the distinguished author, and member of Assembly from Paris, is dead.

ENGLISH BETTING OFFICES PULLED.

The police to-day made a descent on all the English betting offices, and seized the books and cash found on the premises.

Germany.

CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia are to hold a conference at Fulda next Tuesday.

Italy.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF OUR CENTENNIAL.

ROME, March 29.—*L'Opinione* say the Government has decided to give assistance, within certain limits, to Italian exhibitors in the United States Centennial Exposition, but it proposes to appeal mainly to individual effort, and will recommend that only such articles be sent as are of exceptional merit and great commercial importance.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 28.—The steamships City of London, Wyoming and Silesia, from New York, and Nevada, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 93⅞; United States bonds, 1865, 107¼; do., 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's, 106⅝; New York Central 92; Erie 27⅛@27½; preferred 48.

PARIS, March 27.—Rentes 64 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton—middling uplands 7⅝@8d; Orleans 8@8¼d.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

Funeral of General Levi Sparks.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 28.—Governor Hendricks, Senator McDonald, Col. Ekin (Quartermaster General), and many other prominent and distinguished persons, were in attendance at the funeral of Gen. Levi Sparks, which took place at two o'clock today. Mayor Pile and the city authorities, including the fire department, were in attendance. Though it rained the entire afternoon, an immense audience assembled to pay their last sad rites to a charitable, public-spirited citizen, loved and honored by all. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Scheu, of Louisville. His remarks were able, eloquent and touching.

SAN FRANCISCO.

James Lick Thinks Better of His Benevolence and Revokes the Trust Deed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—James Lick to-day filed, in the Recorder's office, a revocation of the trust deed executed last July, conveying his property to trustees for various benevolent purposes. He recites in the revocation, that he wishes to provide for parties having natural claims on him, to amend the original instrument and, with returning health, to give his personal attention to the execution of his designs. He confirms the acts heretofore performed by the trustees.

BOSTON.

Alleged Frauds by the Postoffice Ring.

BOSTON, March 27.—Frauds in the construction of the new postoffice are now freely talked of, and this afternoon the announcement was made that the books of Superintendent Flood had been seized by a special agent. Flood, however, says he voluntarily surrendered the books to aid the investigation. Meanwhile, President Loring, of the State Senate, made a half-hour speech to-day, to show that he had no connection with the so-called postoffice ring.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

Hancock Street Church, of Philadelphia, Decline the Pastor Selected for Them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The Methodist Episcopal Church Conference recently selected Rev. George MacLaughlin for pastor of the Hancock street church, notwithstanding the energetic protest of the Board of Trustees, who have now closed the church against the new pastor. The Bishop and presiding elders will hold a council next week with a view to settle the difficulty.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

Railroaders Resuming Work.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, March 28.—All the car builders, examiners, etc., members of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, who were suspended at and around this point, will resume work tomorrow morning for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1875.

PRICE OF COAL FOR APRIL.

The committee of the associated coal companies have agreed on an advance of twenty cents per ton for April. The following are the prices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's coal, on board vessel, for April: Furnace lump, $4 60; steamer lump, $4 70; grate, $4 80; egg, $4 95; stove, $5 30; chestnut $4 40 per ton of 2,240 pounds. As the men in the Schuylkill region have shown no disposition to go to work, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have agreed to issue no prices for April.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1875.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The fiftieth anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated this evening in the First Baptist church. The annual report was read, and showed that during the past fifty years more than ten million publications have been issued, and of these more than half a million were volumes. During the past year two hundred and twenty colporteurs were employed, who visited more than 140,000 families. The cost of this work was about $50,000. Grants have been made to the number of 68,000,000 pages, and to the value of $45,000. Gifts of printed matter for foreign distribution have been made to the amount of $1,000, and of cash and plates, to be used in printing at mission stations, to the value of $7,000. More than 4,000 publications have been issued abroad, in 143 languages, and since the formation of the society it has expended more than $600,000 in co-operating with American missions.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—In the Senate today, the House bills to provide for compulsory education, was defeated by six votes.

M. A. Dougherty, of Columbus, Luther Day, of Ravenna, and John W. Okey, of Cincinnati, were appointed by the Governor, and confirmed, as a commission to revise and consolidate the statute laws of Ohio.

Wm. D. Hill, of Defiance, was nominated as State Superintendent of Insurance.

Pearson's House bill to take from municipal corporations the power to prohibit sale, wine and beer houses, was passed.

Bills were passed to provide for issueing certificates to school teachers in cities of the first class for two, five or ten years; to authorize incorporated companies to dissolve upon application to the proper court.

In the House, bills were passed: To authorize railroad companies to increase their capital stock, and to provide for the appointment of three commissioners of fisheries.

BALTIMORE.

Romantic Story of Newfoundlanders Lost at Sea.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Captain Jaeger, of the steamship Nurnberg, which arrived at this port to-day, reports: March 22d, saw a schooner with ensign at half-mast; bore down to her and were asked to take ten men on board, which had been saved. I sent a boat on board the schooner, which turned out to be the George S. Fogg, from St. Edwards Island. The men reported as follows: "We belong to St. Mary's, Newfoundland. Our trade is fishermen, in shore boats. On the second of March we saw a ship ice-bound, about two and a half miles from the coast. We went out to her with a party of thirty-four men, all from St. Mary's. The wind was from the westward, a moderate breeze. Before we reached her we met the captain of said ship in charge of another party from St. Mary's, who took the captain ashore, as he was sick. As we could understand, the crew had left the ship the day before. We reached the ship at three P. M. As night came on we made for the land, after searching the ship, but did not reach the coast, as the ice had opened towards the land. We spent the night on the ice and had seven men frozen to death during the night. The next day we went on board again. We had to leave nine men out of our number behind us, as these men were too weak to walk and the ice would not permit us, on account of its weak state, to carry them. Three of these men were picked up by the schooner George S. Fogg, on the 6th of March, as the only survivers out of nine. We found nothing to eat or drink on board, besides molasses. The ship drifted out with the ice, but we were in sight of the coast about six or seven days, but not able to reach it. We stopped till the 17th of March in the ship, when we saw a schooner about four miles to the eastward of us. As the ice was in some parts too weak to bear a man, we took a small boat from the ship and went for the schooner, which we reached in the afternoon, where we were received with great kindness."

THE ICE GORGES.

LOCK HAVEN.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., March 28.—Intelligence was received here this evening, that the great ice gorge at Glen Union, thirteen miles above here, had commenced to move and the West Branch of the Susquehanna has overflowed the surrounding country. The greatest anxiety exists among residents along the river bank, and they are already preparing to remove their effects to a place of security. The Fallon House, owned by Mayor W. J. Smith, one of the handsomest and most costly structures of the kind in this section of the State, is threatened by the impending flood, as it stands on the river's edge. The proprietors commenced to move their property from lower stories to the upper, this afternoon. The furniture mountain streams and the general thaw up the river, have increased the volume of water so greatly that the Susquehanna has overflowed numbers of the valuable farms. The loss is very heavy. Backwater has also forced up the currents of Fishing and other creeks, and small bridges have been destroyed. It is also currently reported that three lives have been lost, and it is feared that the loss of life may still be greater. From the information that can be secured, it is probable that the inundation will reach this city late to-night, or to-morrow morning. It is probable that the deluge will be accelerated by the rain storm, and that the lower part of the city will be flooded.

WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, March 28.—The water has risen three feet on the Kingston Flats since yesterday, and communication by foot is again cut off; but there has been no impression made on the gorges. At the same rate, the river will rise two feet more through the night. The thaw was not as rapid to-day as yesterday, and to-night it is cloudy and threatens rain.

POLITICAL.

Delaware.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE—CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

DOVER, DEL., March 27.—The Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*. The bill passed to meet the Civil Rights bill does not mention color, but provides that hotel keepers, railroad companies, steamboat owners and others may provide separate accommodation for any class of persons the noxions to other customers or passengers.

Rhode Island.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, March 27.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated Charles R. Cutler, of Warren, for Governor; John B. Pierce, for Lieutenant Governor; Charles E. Gorman, for Attorney General, and Philip Rider, for General Treasurer.

Virginia

STATE SENATOR GRAHAM AND THE NAVAL CADETSHIP.

RICHMOND, VA., March 27.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 24 to 9, adopted a resolution recommended by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, expelling State Senator G. W. Graham for alleged complicity in the sale of a naval school cadetship. The point was raised that it would require a two-thirds vote (twenty-six) of all the members elected to expel, and, the matter being a grave one, the Chair declined to decide at once, but reserved his decision.

State.

The Williamsport *Banner* bears the name of A. C. Noyes as its choice for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination.

Col. John A. Lamon, of Blair county, a retiring member of the State Senate, and Col. John P. Linton, of Cambria county, an ex-member of the House of Representatives, are likely to be contestants for the Senate in the Blair and Cambria district. The district is a close one, and the struggle will be spirited.

The Bradford *Reporter* thinks Hon. E. Reed Meyer, of Towanda, in that county, the best candidate yet named for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. It says: "We believe his nomination on the ticket with Governor Hartranft would be a wise and judicious move. His public record is that of an upright, faithful servant, and a sure guarantee of fidelity in the future. If the party is wise he will be the nominee."

The Monroe *Democrat* names the Hon. Samuel S. Dreher for Governor. We agree with the *Democrat* in all it says as to Judge Dreher's capability and honesty, but we sincerely hope for his own sake he will not be nominated. He is peculiarly fitted for his present position, and, as he is comparatively a young man, he will surely rise to higher judicial honors. We do not believe his aspirations lie in the direction indicated by the *Democrat*. When he was nominated for Judge he could have gone to Congress if he had chosen, but he preferred the ermine to the Congressional toga, and in this he showed that he knew himself. We would rather see Judge Dreher on the Supreme bench than in the Executive chair.—*Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette.*

General.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* compares Andy Johnson's speech to his more famous one at the West, and adds: "Had there been opportunity for a crowd of half drunken and mischievious loafers to have answered back, as they did long ago at Cleveland, his speech might now have descended as low as the former one."

The Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, speaking of the Tennessee Legislature, says: "The State has paid these gentlemen four dollars per day for the last seventy-five days for the purpose of simply electing Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. That is about all they have done, and quite a number of them are sorry they did that." Let them read Andy's speech, and then see how they feel.

They are firing up in Michigan. Ex-Senator Chandler and Senator Ferry and the whole Republican Congressional delegation have united in an address to the Republicans, calling on them, in view of the critical state of feeling on national issues, to give the party principles the benefit of a rousing indorsement; and the Democratic leaders have sent the word along the line to fight to the death. The election takes place on the 5th of April, the same day as that in Connecticut. The officers to be elected are judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts, two regents in the University, and certain county and State officers.

Political slate-makers still persist in pencilling the name of Ben Wade as Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio next fall. Wade as persistently declares he will have none of it. No later than yesterday he told me that he wouldn't be Governor of any State in the Union, not if the people were to make him a present of an entire Commonwealth, to have and hold and bequeath to his lineal posterity. We all know, however, if an Ohio Republican Convention should paint his name as the head of a ticket, and if siburian Bill Allen should paw and roar in the van of the Democracy and dare the ancient Benjamin to peel himself for the fray, just what would happen. There would be a deadly locking of horns, and the two venerable buffalo bulls of Western politics would sway and bend and bellow in mortal combat till election day. The one which would then go under would not be named Wade. —"Gideon," in the *Chicago Tribune.*

LITELL'S Living Age.

No. 1667, bearing date March 27th, completes volume *One hundred and twenty-four* of this eclectic weekly. The contents of this and the preceding weekly number are Sir Philip Sidney, by Henry Kingsley, *New Quarterly Review;* Early Kings of Norway, parts II and III, by Thomas Carlyle, *Fraser;* The English Bar and the Inns of Court, *Quarterly Review;* Religious Revivals in Medieval, Italy, *Cornhill;* Odd Letters, *Saturday Review;* National "Steadiness" *Spectator;* Vagabonds in Winter Time, The Tyranny of Mothers, and Egotism, *Saturday Review;* the conclusion of the "Story of Valentine and his Brother," from *Blackwood;* and instalments of "Three Feathers," by Wm. Black, "Fated to be Free," by Jean Ingelow, and "Alice Lorraine," by the author of the "Maid of Sker." The usual choice poetry and miscellany complete the numbers.

As the next number, the first in April, begins a new volume, a good time for beginning a subscription is afforded. With fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each, (aggregating over 3,000 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; or still better, for $10 50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, *both post-paid.* LITTELL & GAY, Boston, Publishers.

A SINGULAR fact in connection with the burning of petroleum as an illuminator is commented on by observant American travelers in England and on the Continent. The lamps employed are of an inferior character, excepting some few invented in the United States. Even with this great drawback kerosene is a favorite, and has driven out of use the old-fashioned oils. It is expected that when the many excellent contrivances for burning petroleum so as to secure the greatest amount of illuminating power shall have

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1875.

THE Legislative branch of the Missouri penitentiary element adjourns to-day.

IT WOULD be a good deal better for the Democratic press not to know so much, than to know so much that isn't so.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS denies that he is going to keep open house at Washington next winter. Has he changed his mind, already?

A LETTER from Harrisburg, received on Saturday, states that Governor HARTRANFT was much better on Friday than he was on the day previous, and his rapid recovery is now looked for.

THEY had a battle royal between a donkey and a lion, in Cincinnati, the other day, the ass coming off victorious. No reference to the feud existing between the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the *Enquirer* is intended.

THE commercial depression that exists in Great Britain and Canada, at the present time, can hardly be blamed, as ours has been, upon a paper money system. Both of those countries have a metallic currency, and are just as subject to panics and commercial distress as we are.

BARNUM, the showman, went off with the GREELEY humbug in 1872, and since then has taken no part in politics until the present campaign in Connecticut opened. He presided at a monster Republican meeting in Bridgeport, last week, and is once more happy among his old political associates.

ANDY JOHNSON is terribly enraged because of the silent contempt with which his late furious but incoherent harangue in the Senate is everywhere received by the Republicans. Still it was the only proper way of meeting and treating the matter. It is a mere waste of time to answer a fool—even though it be according to his folly.

THE unanimous recommendation of the Cabinet against the reopening of the FITZ JOHN PORTER case will receive the general and hearty concurrence of the people. Indeed, what better "vindication" does PORTER lead than his appointment to a fat Tammany office, alongside of JEFF. DAVIS' private Secretary and the keeper of Libby prison?

DANIEL WEBSTER once said that the only effect of being famous is to have your name misspelled in the newspapers; and we are reminded of the truth of this saying by a Buffalo paper, which feelingly announces the death of Hon. JOHN HICKINSON, of Pennsylvania. Some other paper will change this to DICKINSON, and so all that is left of poor JOHN HICKMAN'S name will be lost.

"FOR love or money" is the recognized alternative in doing work, and it is never well to mix the two. Massachusetts seems to have done so, however, in the matter of the SUMNER funeral obsequies, and that in the most bungling manner imaginable. When poor ROBERT BURNS lay dying he begged his friends "not to let the awkward squad fire a volley over his grave." The old Bay State must have quite forgotten that pathetic entreaty.

THE second annual convention of the Millers' National Association will be held in St. Louis on the 12th of May next. The various State associations are expected to send at least eight delegates each, and as many more as they may be entitled to under the rule, of one for every ten mills represented in their respective State associations. A cordial invitation is extended to millers at large, in all the States and Canada, organized and unorganized, to attend *en masse*, and sit as honorary members.

"IT TURNS out" that the $2,000,000 Missouri bonds were destroyed by a Democratic committee of the Legislature appointed for the purpose.—*Post*.

It "turns out" no such thing: and the only authority the *Post* has for its statement is, that the Democratic Investigating Committee have reported that they "believe" the missing bonds were so destroyed, *although no evidence was found to establish the fact of such destruction.* It is very singular that the investigating committee was not able to find any trace of such an important transaction on the journals of the Legislature, or in the Treasurer's office.

A MOST important question—that of the constitutionality of the Enforcement act—will come up for argument in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on the Grant parish, Louisiana, massacre case, on a writ of error taken by the Government after an adverse opinion of Justice BRADLEY, given at the time of the trial of the murderers. The decision will definitively determine the vital question whether the United States court have any jurisdiction in the prosecution for the murder of citizens of United States citizens, or in the punishment of offenses against them, in those States in which the local power is overawed by organizations of desperate and lawless men.

IN VIEW of the result in New Hampshire, the Democratic National Committee concluded not to send any ex-rebel generals to stump the State of Connecticut, the slow-going down-Easters being, as yet, hardly educated up to the requisite pitch of "liberality." Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana, however, has, at their instance, gone there to make speeches in the Democratic interest. This is the best they can do for the present. MCDONALD did not go so far as to fight the Government openly, in the field, his sympathy with the rebellion being, we believe, limited to membership in the "fire in the rear" organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." In making this choice the committee doubtless think they have struck the golden mean.

MR. SPEAKER MCGUIRE, of the New York House of Representatives, in a letter to the New York *Tribune* charges that Gov. TILDEN is making war upon the Canal Ring solely to promote his chances for a Presidental nomiuation. He says, speaking of the Governor's message upon the canal frauds:

"It is a move upon the chess-board for the Presidency. Every man suspected of not favoring the Presidential aspirations of the great reformer, is to be stricken down, if possible. Reporters are to be hired or flattered with Gubernatorial attention; newspapers are to be subsidized with a systematic course of falsehood and misrepresentation—all with that end and purpose in view."

If the Governor has nothing more substantial than falsehood and misrepresentation with which to "subsidize" the New York papers, he will come very poor speed in his efforts. The papers referred to take as naturally to falsehood and misrepresentation as a duck to water; but when they are to be "subsidized," the subsidy takes another shape. The Speaker will have to try it again.

PROFESSOR TICE, the meteorologist, to whose remarkable predictions, and their no less remarkable fulfilment, concerning the physical perturbations which accompanied the late equinox of Venus, we referred a few days ago, states that the period from the 5th of next June through the first half of July will be a season of high electric tension in the atmosphere, many thunder storms, possibly heavy rainfalls, and cyclones, such as water-spouts and tornadoes. The cycle recurs again about the middle of October. The phenomena, twenty days before and after should, he says, be particularly noted. He claims that there are meteorological cycles which are influenced by the equinox of Venus, and the record of the phenomena he adduces not only proves the occurrence of perturbations at these equinoxes, but that they begin to manifest themselves as early as twenty and sometimes as early as twenty-five days anterior to the occurrence of the equinox, and may continue as many days subsequent to it. The exact day of bad weather cannot be foretold, nor the immediate locality of the paroxysm; but by means of his system he claims to be able to tell where the disturbance will be felt least and where it is liable to be the greatest. If this theory is correct, then the day is not far distant when the meteorological conditions of the future, extending over a period of weeks, and possibly months, may be determined with almost as much accuracy as are now the appearance and precise dates of eclipses and comets and other phenomena of the planetary and solar systems.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* expresses the sentiment of its entire party when it says, speaking of the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, "we do not want any powder in ours." This is notice to Gen. HANCOCK, and all other Democratic veterans of the war, that they must stand out of the way. No man who helped to save his country from destruction will be tolerated as a candidate by the Democracy. The New York *Tribune*, to be sure, has been pressing Gen. HANCOCK as a Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, for the avowed purpose of thus paving the way to making him the next Democratic candidate for President, and the Boston *Post* is green enough to think there is something in it; but the *Tribune* is a blunderer as well as a meddler, and the leading Democrats of the State have not notified it that they have not the slightest intention of permitting any such result to happen. Gen. HANCOCK is a Democrat, to be sure, with a good personal reputation and an unstained record; but then he is a patriot, and loves his country more than his party. He is not, therefore, the man that is wanted. The next Democratic President, if the election of a Democrat can be compassed, must be a man who will not lift up his hands against the South, if it chooses to make another effort to go out of the Union. Some civilian, who does not believe in the power of the Government to protect itself, and who will do as BUCHANAN did, refuse to use force against secession, is what the party wants and intends to have. He must not have the smell of powder on his garments, and an epaulette will condemn its wearer to undergo the major excommunication.

THE *Post* mendaciously charges that the New York canal frauds were committed "under the Radical administration of Governor DIX;" the facts of the case being that with one exception the members of the canal ring are all Democrats. That single exception is J. J. BELDEN, and he was a GREELEY man during the campaign of 1872. Nearly all the frauds referred to in Governor TILDEN'S message were perpetrated while the Democrats controlled the Canal Board and the Auditor's office. The *Post* furthermore says: "If New York had re-elected DIX, instead of electing TILDEN, these frauds would not have been exposed." Governor DIX *did* expose them. In his very first message he called attention to them, especially to such as had been perpetrated under the administrations preceding him. Comptroller HOPKINS, too, has steadily resisted them from the beginning of his term of office. In every report made by him to the Legislature mention has been made of the enormous expenditures upon the canals, and the looseness of the system that permitted such expenditures, earnestly protested against. When the Republicans elected their State ticket in the fall of 1871, the canal ring was entrenched in power in all parts of the State. Hence it was a difficult matter to find courts and juries who would decide against them. Yet, when Attorney General BARLOW assumed office, in 1871, and discovered the extent and magnitude of the frauds in the Canal office, he at once brought suit against the chief offenders. These suits were almost always decided in his favor by the Supreme Court, but when they reached the Court of Appeals the result was different three of the latter body, consisting of Chief Justice CHURCH, the former lawyer and personal friend of JARVIS LORD; Judge ANDREWS, the legal adviser of the BELDEN clique; and Judge FOLGER, who, with ANDREWS, was counted in at the judiciary election of 1870. This was done by the Tammany leaders, at the express request of BELDEN, DENNISON, and other chiefs of the canal ring, who are said to have paid TWEED, through one of his agents, $10,000 for securing their favorite's election. In the end the Court of Appeals reversed the order of the courts below, thus opening the door to thousands of dollars' worth of fraudulent claims of the same character as LORD'S, which the State has since been compelled to pay. Nine out of ten of the peculators were and are leading Democrats—Senators, Assemblymen, and members of the Democratic Central Committee, and the *Post* is as fully aware of this fact as it is of the other fact that Governor DIX, throughout his entire period of office, exerted himself to the outmost to check the corruption referred to, and prevent, as far as possible, every opportunity for fraud. The *Post* should endeavor to lie less stupidly.

THE French Assembly is considering measures for the extension of the savings bank in system in France, and a committe appointed to investigate the subject has lately rendered a report which contains a great deal of interesting information concerning those institutions, their extent, character and operations, in the various countries of Europe. It appears that the first savings bank of which there is any historic record was formed at Hamburg, in 1778, as a branch of a Friendly Society, the example being followed in several German and Swiss towns. In 1798 an English lady established a Poor Children's Savings Bank in London, which in 1804 expanded into a regular savings bank, leading to the creation of about sixty others before 1817, when an act was passed to regulate them. In France, a Bureau d'Economie was founded in 1787, but the first real savings bank was only formed in 1818. The deposits in all Europe, exclusive of Russia and Turkey, amount to 5,900,000,000 francs. They have, during the last few years, largely increased in England and Switzerland, owing to the multiplication of banks, and also in Austria, owing to the precautions adopted against a run on them during a financial crisis. England, with 32,000,000 people, has 5,234 banks and 1,547,000,000 francs deposited; Switzerland, with 2,670,000 people, has 303 banks and 288,000,000 francs; whereas France has only 1,142 banks, its deposits before the war being 720,000,000 francs. They are now scarcely 576,000,000 francs. The average deposit per head in Europe is 28 francs, but in Switzerland it is 85 francs, in England 48 francs, in Austria 44 francs, while in France before the war it was 18 francs 94 centimes, and is now only 15 francs 79 centimes. Out of every one hundred persons there are in England nine depositors, and in Switzerland twenty, but in France less than six. French banks lending their funds at what State receives four per cent. interest, and the maximum of each depositor is one thousand francs. The report sketches the history of English legislation, and warmly praises the ardor with which all parties and creeds vie with each other in promoting the social interests of the lower classes. The savings bank system of some of our own States is far behind that of Great Britain, so far as the protection of depositors is concerned, and there is pressing need of reform in this respect.

THE Democrats profess to be very much shocked at frauds in elections, and they have rung the changes in every possible way over alleged frauds in Philadelphia; yet, somehow, whenever they get into power, they give themselves no rest until they have swept away every safeguard against such frauds. The Illinois Legislature, for instance, is Democratic in both branches; and it has just passed an act to repeal the Registry law of that State. Why? Because it keeps them from cheating at elections; because it protects those who have the right of suffrage and punishes those who attempt illegally to exercise it; and finally, because it interposes obstacles to fraud which cannot be overcome. What the Democrats of Illinois want is an unlimited chance to cheat, at elections, being well assured that that chance involves their sole chance of winning.

No Democratic legislature has ever, yet, so far as our knowledge extends, passed an act to promote, preserve or protect the purity of elections. The tendency of Democratic legislation has always been the other way. The last Legislature of New Hampshire was Democratic, and its main efforts were directed to the task of making election frauds easy. Under that legislation, the party was enabled, by repeating and fraudulent naturalizations, to poll several thousand more votes than it legally had, and but for the facilities afforded by it, the party would have been beaten several thousands.

This constant tendency of the party to sweep away all the guards erected around the ballot-box for its protection, proves that it has no confidence in being able, on its merits as a party alone, to retain its hold upon office. Registry laws, and laws for preserving the purity of the ballot-box have always been its pet abominations; and, whenever they get the opportunity, they repeal them. The Democracy of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia have taught the leaders throughout the country all the mysteries of ballot-box stuffing, repeating and doctoring returns to suit whatever the occasion may demand; and, having learned this lesson fully, they begin the work of future frauds, as in this instance in Illinois, by wiping out the registry laws from the statute books.

It is, perhaps, useless to remind such fellows of the old proverb that "cheating never prospers;" or to recall their attention to the fact that, with all their cheating, they were still beaten in New Hampshire. Their natural inclination is to prefer devious to honest ways. They want to win; they know they cannot do it, honestly; and they *must*, therefore, do it forcibly.

THERE is a warm discussion going on in several Eastern and Western cities as to whether German should or should not be taught in our pupic schools. The general inclination of the newspaper commeats upon it is against the introduction of the study of that language, and the objection is based upon the fact that one language is enough for a child to learn. If the purpose of those who wish to introduce this study is to make it imperative upon the students, then we agree with those who object to it; but if the purpose is to leave the study optional with the students or with their parents or guardians, then we see no harm in it. As the Chicago *Tribune* says, "it should not be given sufficient prominence to take away from the application to other branches of a common education that are more necessary and useful, but there are enough considerations to warrant its retention in such a way that those who desire it may avail themselves thereof. We have not much faith in the average ability of an English-speaking pupil to acquire any practical knowledge of German in the short time he is able to give it in a public school, and the study, as a mental discipline, is no more adapted to the common school education than the study of Greek. But there are two classes to whom it may be useful, viz.: (1) The children of German parents who grow up speaking German as well as English, and who may thus easily acquire sufficient knowledge of it in a public school, assisted by the familiarity with it as a vernacular, to read and write it; and (2) to American children living in German neighborhoods and thrown into German association, which furnish them with collateral aids to the practical learning of the language as a living, speaking tongue."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Orthogrammania" is the newest word which defines the spelling contest furore.

Garibaldi, the combustionist, has quieted down to the tranquility of a Pontine Granger.

It is the general opinion that the lake business this season will be still duller than that of last.

Indians charged with murder cannot be tried by military commission. So decides the Attorney General.

Floridians change their diet semi-yearly. In the summer they live on fish, and in the winter on Yankees.

Here is a speaking Japanese proverb: "The tongue, which is three inches long, will kill a man six feet high."

Canada receives and uses our delusions as we discard them. It is now about to repeat our experience with prohibition.

The Canadian Premier complains to our Government about a certain claws in the new tariff as affecting canned lobsters.

The Syracuse, New York, Iron Works, which have been shut down for several months past, have just resumed operations.

It is now decided that the vicinity of the railroad from Aspinwall to Panama affords the best location for the trans-Isthmus canal.

A national exposition of art, industry, etc., opened at Kioto, Japan, on the first of this month. Everybody is invited from all over the world.

A Tennessee steamboat clerk has presented a certain Chattanooga editor with an empty skull. What does the latter want with two of them?

All the furnaces at the Rensselaer iron works at Troy are now running night and day, on double time. Not a union man is employed in the entire mill.

Vineland, New Jersey, Landis' model town, was a barren waste in 1860. It has now 13,000 inhabitants, twenty-five school-houses, and ten churches.

The thick blanket of snow which has covered the Northwest this winter has been the salvation of the winter wheat, all accounts of which are highly satisfactory.

To-day is the tenth anniversary of the day on which the ball was opened which resulted in the taking of the Southside Railroad, the fall of Petersburg and of Richmond.

A process has been invented for the chemical decomposition of humanity, that is not disagreeable and leaves no residuum. It should be introduced in the Beecher-Tilton trial.

The etymology of "blizzard" is not so hard to ascertain as it seemed to be at first. The word was used in this State forty years ago, in the sense of a single and blinding stroke of the fist.

Except a single attempt at robbery, the recent shooting affair at Vineland, New Jersey, is the only crime of any magnitude that has been committed there since the town was founded.

A rascally but ingenuous Virginia dis tiller lately converted a cave and a hollow tree growing over it to his purpose of defrauding the revenue, the tree serving as a concealed chimney.

Between this date and July 1st, the Secretary of the Treasury will disburse $74,000,000 gold, the largest amount in gold ever paid by the Government in a corresponding period.

The Hamburg American Steamship Packet Line and the Eagle Line have been united, and will hereafter be known as one company. Its steamers connect with New Orleans as well as New York.

Not less than fifty million dollars are said to have been stolen by New York canal contractors and officials through the agency of the notarious system inaugurated in the letting of contracts.

Rio de Janeiro is going to have a fire alarm telegraph, and a paid fire department composed of four hundred men, in eighteen companies, organized in the same manner as the force in New York.

Russia's most fiery demand is for coal. Her product does not exceed 100,000 tons per annum, and this quanity is obtained entirely from one source, which is likely to become exhausted in a very few years.

The late rich discoveries in the Comstock lode have created an unusual amount of zeal in developing old claims, repairing old machinery and hoisting works, and erecting new, besides prospecting for other claims.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Fish, of Missouri, had triplets a short timeago. They are all of the "sucker" variety.

The friends of ex-Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, are about to take steps to vindicate him in relation to the Credit Mobilier matter. Some new facts have come to light confirming his assertions of his entire innocence.

Miss Lizzie Bee, an aristocratic English belle, is to marry Mutu Comara Swamy, a Hindoo of high rank. The bridegroom will lose caste, but will have the honor of being the first of his race who has been Hindooced to commit the enormity. We hope the lovers will Bee Mutu-ally happy.

The President and all the members of the Cabinet have accepted an invitation to be present at the centennial celebration of the battles of Concord and Lexington, on the 19th of next month, and also an invitation to dine on the 17th with the Commercial Club of Boston.

Ex-Senator Chandler was met in the corridor of the Treasury the other day by Tom Murphy, of New York. "Well," said Murphy to the ex-Senator, "we are both out of public office now. What do you propose to do?" "Well," replied Chandler, "I have been in training for the Russian mission for the past ten days, and I am now so far advanced that I can eat blubber."

The following singular inscription was recently taken from a headstone standing in the cemetery in the ancient town of York, Maine, which we give *verbatim et literatim*: "Resurrection. To Immortality in spotless, with all other Bodily Perfections after the fashion of Christs Glorious Body is expected for the subajacent Dust of Lucy Moody who was born and died July 6th, 1705. Thus Birth, Spousals to Christ, Death, Coronation, all in one Day may have their Celebration."

It remained for a common country jury in a little town in Saratoga county, New York, to render a verdict in a recent domestic case that, without question, in the light of the evidence thus far printed, will fit the Beecher case exactly. If the scamdal jury know their business they will copy the verdict *verbatim* without leaving their seats. It will read as follows: "We find the prisoner not guilty, *but this kissing business must be stopped!*"

S. B. Elkins, Delegate in the last Congress from New Mexico, has struck the best bonanza of any of the Congressional orphans. He is a Democrat, and so couldn't expect an office. To save himself from being thrown on the world, he hedged, this winter, by capturing the affections of Miss Hattie Davis, daughter of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, one of the richest men in the United States Senate. Elkins will marry the fortune in May, and then the happy pair will go to Europe for the summer and fall.

Kansas, Its Needs and the Work of an Old Pittsburgh Editor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have recently met a relative, an old friend, John Connor, on a visit to his birth place, Indiana, Pa., after an absence of fourteen years. He has just escaped from Eastern Kansas. Some friend secured him a place, as book-keeper, in a mowing machine manufactory, at Canton, Ohio, where he now is, and will give further information if required. I think that no one who knows him will doubt his word.

He left his farm, buildings, fences, furniture, horses and cattle, with fodder plenty, and escaped for his life and the lives of his family. He says that if the grasshoppers had not come last year the people of Eastern Kansas must have suffered, and many died, if assistance had not come to them. He regards the announcements made by the State officials as a very grave political blunder; thinks they were misled by men who had land to sell, and by a natural desire to see the most favorable side; by their belief in Kansas and her future, and a manly determination to weather the storm without outside assistance. They wanted to copy the self-reliance and independence of Boston, in rejecting help, and did not realize the impossibility of carrying out their plan. The people of Kansas deserve all the more sympathy and respect for erring on that side; but their error is now patent to all observers.

Mr. Connor says that the crops of 1873 were very short from drought, 1874 was another drought, and, in it, the grasshoppers came as rapers. One day when he and his hands were going in to dinner, the sun became dark by a thick cloud, and, for a moment, he rejoiced, thinking of rain, when his little son cried out, "Oh father! see the grasshoppers!"

His corn was in silk. The grasshoppers were coming to dinner as well as he, and by the time he had finished his meal there was not a blade left on his corn field, and that night the hoppers were three inches thick on the face of the ground. With all this, he had abundance of corn fodder and hay, but it was almost destitute of nutriment, was all husk, and cattle died of hunger while fully supplied with all of it they could eat. He thinks that thousands of the people will yet perish, unless the aid is largely extended. They must have corn for their horses, or the few that survive the winter will be altogether unfit to put in a spring crop. They must have seed, and food for the people until it grows and crops mature. Many of the people are so enfebled by famine that they, as well as the horses, are unable to work.

Mr. Connor thinks that the State Relief Committee have passed out of their hands all the funds that have passed into them; that none of them have enriched themselves a dollar, but that they have, perhaps necessarily, distributed on heresay and on personal application so that too large a proportion of aid has gone to the Westernand more sparsely settled portions of the State; but, of course, he would think most of them want he himself has witnessed, and this he feels has been greatly mitigated through the personal exertions of Josiah Copley, of Perry, Jefferson county, an old Pittsburgh editor, who has devoted his whole time in traveling over the famine-stricken district, seeing himself the need of each family, and supplying it from funds furnished by William Thaw, his son-in-law, and other men of Western Pennsylvania, who knew his worth and have made him their almoner.

He speaks with tears, and a quiver in his voice, of the patient industry with which Mr. Copley has sought out the suffering, and of the ready kindness and good judgment with which he has set himself to their relief; but no one man can personally superintend the distribution of all the aid which must be given if these people are to be preserved, and is it too much to hope that Pittsburgh will send some one to help him, or put such ample means at his disposal that he will feel the need of assistants and select them there?

If the men of Kansas were tramps, refusing to work for a dollar and a half a day, strikers, holding out for five dollars for eight hours' work, the benevolent ladies of Pittsburgh would drag through the slush, climb long stairs, find their way into all manner of dirty offices and forbidding places, beg, pray, preach and exhort. They would get up entertainments, sing, read, recite, spell, dress, pose, cook, wait on tables, make pincushions by the thousand, sell them at prices that would make an Irish peddler blush, get up raffles and lotteries, gamble away afghans, swindle old bachelors, do, in short, anything possible or impossible, provided that it was honest and honorable and the preachers thought it right, in order to support the wives and families of the poor fellows who have struck enough to enable them to support their own dignity, and pull down the manufacturing interests of the city.

Now, if we could get these Kansas men to go on a strike and pledge themselves not to plow in the spring except for five dollars a day, or if a half dozen of them would take this lofty position, in defense of the rights and dignity of labor, and would pledge themselves not to permit any man to plow, or to plow themselves until wages reached their standard, the Pittsburgh people would surely lift the smoke lid off that city, by one grand explosion of benevolent enthusiasm, or they would see that the wives and children of the men who were swearing and waiting for higher wages had all the necessaries of life in abundance?

Of course the wives and children would not eat their bread alone and so the men would be preserved as ornaments to their country and a seed be supplied for future generations with criminals and paupers; but as none of these Kansas men are on a strike, as they have shown themselves more willing to work, or to starve than to strike, and as they have not used the miseries which they themselves have inflicted upon their families, as a means of procuring a living for themselves without work, it is doubtful how the case will appear to the eyes of these readers; but it seems to me that there must be men of means, in your city, and among your readers elsewhere, who would rather help such men than to see the children in the misfortune of God's sending, than the fellows who are persistently, and of malice aforethought, seeking to destroy the very interests to which they owe their living, and not only which the purity of the whole community depends; or those who weakly and wickedly yield to the demands of a few blatant demagogues, their natural fight to dispose of their own labor to suit themselves.

There must be women who can, and will, dispense with a new spring outfit to help those mothers who are, at this moment, looking into the faces of their starving children, not knowing whence shall come the next supply of food-women whose husbands have done, and are doing, all in their power to provide for the necessities of life for them, who are not loafing and making speeches about the dignity of labor. Shall the wives and children of honest farmers reduced to starvation through the providence of God, have more claim than those of men who voluntarily reduce themselves to pauperism or meanly submit to being reduced to this state by men inferior in number, in work, in skill, in cause, who assume to dictate the termes on which they shall be permitted to use their own hands for their own benefit?

Why do we not aid, instead of oppose, the Ruler of the Universe in working out the law of preserving the fittest, and permitting the worthless to perish through the operation of their own worthlessness? Christian charity requires us to help those who help themselves, and the New Testament law is "he who will not work, neither shall he eat." I quote it from this source because so many people are stone blind to the law of nature, although it is more indisputably like the law of God that even revelation itself, and ask your orthodox readers to answer to themselves, as they finally do to the Infinite Lawgiver, and say by what authority they preserve the lives of loafers, or able-bodied men who refuse to work for bread, or of the families to whom they transmit their predisposition to prey upon the community. By what law of Christianity, or of nature, are they justified in preserving and perpetuating the dangerous classes, instead of reserving their aid for honest laborers struggling with a starvation they had no power to prevent? Would it not be well to let the hordes of foreign loafers and trained, professional beggars, who infest all cities as rats do granaries, test the realities of that want which they court and so successfully re-inforce and turn attention from those people who are of our brethren and kinsfolk, and who must perish, with their little ones, if they are not liberally assisted?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

The Boston Tragedy.

It is a long time since a crime has been committed so terrible in its details as was the murder of Mrs. Bingham, of Boston. A woman of the first social position, rare culture, and irreproachable personal character, she was brutally murdered by some person at present unknown. The motives of the murderer are only suspected. That her finger rings were stolen, together with a small amount of money in her purse, would indicate that theft was followed up by the crime of murder. But marks on the dreadfully mutilated body point to an attempt to commit a revolting outrage, in which the villain was foiled. In his rage he took the wretched woman's life. Not content with that, he subjected the body to horrible indignities, for which there is no assignable or conceivable reason other than the inspiration of insatiate and diabolical revenge.

The murder must have been committed at about five o'clock in the afternoon. When the body was found in the cellar early in the evening, it was quite cold, and life had been extinct apparently for two or three hours. The only explanation of the murder is that the woman was met by some tramp who pretended that he was authorized to look at the water or gas-pipes. It is certain that Mrs. Bingham answered the door-bell a little after four o'clock. From that hour her friends never saw her alive. The hypothesis is got an improbable one. It would be an easy matter for a scoundrel to play such a game. There is not one person in a hundred who would not have fallen into the trap, especially at this season of the year when the pipes are so carefully watched. The villain left no traces behind him. It is quite improbable that the tragedy will remain as profound a mystery as the Nathan murder in New York city.

It is no unusual thing to read in every day's papers the account of some revolting murder. Generally the parties to these crimes are of the "lower classes." Fearful as the recital is, the deed is not brought home to those who, from superior advantages, intellectually, morally and socially, rarely see such exhibitions of man's depravity. But in this deadful crime the victim was the daughter-in-law of a prominent clergyman, who for years was foremost in missionary work at the Sandwich Islands. Her qualities of head and heart made the murdered woman popular in a wide circle of friends, and she was conspicuous in good works as a kind neighbor and a devoted Christain. All these facts combine to give to the Bingham tragedy an interest which is not confined to the neighborhood in which the lamented victim lived.—*Buffalo Courier.*

[The supposed murderer has since been arrested.]

LEGISLATION.

Titles of Bills Approved by the Governor Since His Last Message to the Legislature.

Joint resolution providing for the purchase of additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book, for the use of the members of the Legislature. Approved March 18th.

An act to make appropriation for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. Approved March 18th.

An act making appropriations for the annual salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and also to aid in the completion of its new buildings. Approved March 18th.

An act relating to the courts of this Commonwealth. Approved March 18th.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act relating to fees of burgesses, justices of the peace and constables in the county of Dauphin," approved April 4, 1872. Approved March 18th.

An act repealing the proviso in section one of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved May 15th, 1874. Approved March 18th.

A supplement to an act approved May 1st, 1873, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish." Approved March 18th.

A supplement to an act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, approved May 11th, 1874, relative to the management of said office. Approved March 18th.

An act for the relief of Jacob Idle, a soldier of the war of 1812. Approved March 18th.

A supplement to an act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad corporations, approved April 4th, 1868. Approved March 18th.

An act to authorize the outgoing sheriffs in all counties where said sheriffs are paid by salary, to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and process of every description. Approved March 18th.

An act to authorize the judges of the several courts throughout the Commonwealth to fix the number of the regular terms of said several courts and times for holding the same, the time for summoning the grand jury, and for the returns of constables, aldermen and justices of the peace to the same. Approved March 18th.

An act relating to orphans' courts. Approved March 18th.

An act to repeal an act to allow the voters of the borough of Coatesville, in the county of Chester, to vote on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors. Approved March 18th.

An act in relation to the payment of the costs and expenses of the division of election districts. Approved March 18th.

An act to authorize changes of venue in criminal cases. Approved March 18th.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act for the taxation of corporations, approved April 24th, A. D. 1874, construing the first proviso to seventh section of said act to include coal used in the manufacture of coke. Approved March 18th.

An act requiring recorders of deed to prepare and keep in their respective offices general direct and *inverted* indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein; prescribing the duty of said recorders, and declairing that entries in said general indexes shall be notice to all persons. Approved March 18th.

An act to authorize the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims for work done and material furnished to the Constitutional Convention. Approved March 18th.

An act to repeal an act relating to fines and forfeited recognizances in Lycoming county, approved March 28, 1870. Approved March 18th.

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth. Approved March 18, 1875.

An act to provide for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway, when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair or any exhibition of the products of the farm or soil or manufactures, machinery or works of art. Approved March 18th.

An act to provide for the publication of the annual volumes of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society. Approved March 18th.

An act granting a pension to Josiah Brinard, of East Vincent township, Chester county. Approved March 18th.

An act to continue the pension of George Robinson, of Perry county. Approved March 18th.

Speaking of the ingrained laziness of the whites of the ague regions of the Lower Mississippi Valley, Mark Twain expresses the opinion that chills are "a merciful provision of an-all-wise Providence to enable them to take exercise without exertion."

Brigham Young is really a prophet. In 1857 he foretold that the Arkansas emigrants would never leave Utah alive. The gift of prophecy was immortalized at Mountain Meadows.

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LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON, of Millerstown, Butler county, Pa., a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear on the 6th day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock P. M., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

M S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

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847 Liberty Street,

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HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

263 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

CLOVER, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes,

TIMOTHY Onions in barrels and sacks, Apple

SEED. Butter, Cider, Jelly in gallon crocks, very nice, sweet Cider that will keep sweet, Cider Vinegar (3 years old).

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

265 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. Dunseath & Co.

PORK PACKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

301 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue,

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,

NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,

And AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

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Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

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L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

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R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

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BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals a current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, 1875.

The report of the condition of the associated banks of New York, as received by wire to-day, is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$4,395,300
Specie, increase	101,400
Legal tenders, decrease	73,200
Deposits, decrease	2,945,100
Circulation, decrease	697,100
Reserve, increase	1,793,400

—The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with March 27, 1875:

Exchanges received	$3,556,102 91
Exchanges delivered	3,559,102 91
Balances paid	$7,100,205 82
Balances received	669,971 41
	$1,330,942 91

The local money market, enlivened by the mild weather, is beginning to put on an appearance of returning life. The spring trade which reaches the consumers of this district is animated and dealers are in good spirits over the prospect. With the producers, here, affairs do not wear a very bright impression and no calculations in regard to a large trade are being made. As long as the stagnation in iron continues, we may expect our local money market to be in sympathy.

The *Financier* in an able article on the condition of general business, expresses the opinion that an improvement is likely to take place. In support of this view the following reasons are given:

The necessary wants of the people being but moderately reducible, the process of consumption must go on notwithstanding any derangement of finances and industries.

Consumption goes on continually while production is largely decreased. This consumption must follow upon and eventually overtake production. The question of when this will take place is not easy to decide, and can only be known from experience.

In this immediate locality, dependent upon the iron business to so great an extent, we are apt to conclude that the consumption of the country has not overtaken production, and that the stocks on hand are still sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. In other sections, however, the positive necessity of an increase in production is being felt, under which general industries are reviving.

The second reason in favor of an increase in business is considered unanswerable. As in the past every crisis has had its recovery, it must follow that the reaction following the panic must in time be felt, the only question being how many people can hold on without succumbing until the "good times" make their appearance.

Many of the retarding causes which operate to keep back development have been removed. Any fear for the present of the unsettling of values by legislation is done away with by the adjournment of Congress, and the prospect of trouble in the South, which caused merchants to withdraw their trade from that section, is followed by quiet and order encouraging to mercantile enterprises.

The reports of the railroads throughout the country are that traffic and earnings are increasing, and the tone of our exchanges in the main is an encouraging one.

—The following new national banks, organized and authorized to commence business, are officially reported by the Comptroller of the Currency:

2,255. Third National bank of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Authorized capital, $250,000; paid-in capital, $200,000. Jonathan Gallagher, President; William A. Clemens, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 18, 1875.

2,256. Diamond National bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Authorized capital, $500,000; paid-in capital, $200,000. Abraham Lauffman, President; John S. Scully, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 22, 1875.

2,257. Marine National bank of Erie, Pa. Authorized capital, $250,000; paid-in capital, $100,000. W. H. Everson, President; W. L. Mercrum, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 22, 1875.

—The claim of the syndicate against the bankrupt firm of Jay Cooke & Co. for $256,493 55 in gold has been decided by Judge Cadwalader in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia. The shares of Jay Cooke & Co. and Cooke, McCulloch & Co. in the profits of the syndicate were each 4-28ths. Hill, the two houses being independent. The question to be considered was whether the syndicate could arrive to the above amount or only for the $146,275 15 remaining after deducting the profits. The Register decided in favor of the latter view and his decision has been affirmed. Judge Cadwalader, however, qualified his opinion by saying that it does not permit an absolute allowance of proof to the amount of $146,275 15 independently of the question of realization in the accounts of the firms composing the syndicate, which must be compared with one another and with the accounts of the bankrupts.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	16¾	
Reading	31	57¼
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	113	
Oil Creek	11	
Lehigh Valley, sales	65¾	
Allegheny Valley	26¾	26
Central Transportation Co		45
Empire Transportation Co	77½	78
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., n. b.		74

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 27, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117	117	117¼			
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	117	117	117¼			
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	117	117	117¼			
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	117	117	117¼			
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	117	117	117¼			
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	118	118	118¼			
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	118	118	118¼			
U. S. 10-40's, coupon	114	114	114¼			
Currency 6's						
New 5's, registered						
Western Union Tel	77	78	78	78	78	78
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	34	34
Panama	118	118	118			
Adams Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
American Express	65	65	65	65	65	65
United States Express	60½	61	61			
Erie	22	22	22	22	22	22
Erie, preferred	37	37	37	37	37	37
New York Central	103	103	103	103	103	103
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	102	102
Cleveland and Pitts	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago & Northw'n	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Rock Island	106	106	106	106	106	106
St. Paul, common	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do preferred	61	61	61			
Wabash, common	13¾	14¼	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Mississippi	27	27	27	27	27	27
Union Pacific	59	59½	59¾	60	60¼	59¾
Quicksilver	17	17	17	17	17	17
Hannibal & St. Joe	25	25	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Iron Mountain						
Pacific of Mo	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Tennessee, old			64			
Tennessee, new			64			
South Carolina, Ap			31			
North Carolina, Ap			34			
Missouri 6's			97¾			

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 27, 1875.

There was a fair movement in nearly all branches of trade to-day, the pleasant weather tending stimulate transactions that had been, to a considerable extent, delayed by the untoward character of the season heretofore. Values generally were unchanged. Some slight changes were noted in produce but no marked variation from former quotations.

We have received, from Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, and from the Cincinnati *Price Current*, their respective reports of the hog-packing in the West for the past. The reports differ slightly in detail, but are both very full and accurate. From the latter we take the following statement of the packing operations of the past twenty-six years:

Years.	No. of Hogs.	Years	No. of Hogs.
1849-50	1,057,500	1862-63	3,400,000
1850-51	1,232,000	1863-64	3,300,000
1851-52	1,182,840	1864-65	2,422,775
1852-53	1,201,110	1865-66	2,500,000
1853-54	2,334,770	1866-67	2,440,791
1854-55	1,124,401	1867-68	2,761,084
1855-56	2,256,000	1868-69	3,400,000
1856-57	1,818,486	1869-70	2,635,812
1857-58	1,555,200	1870-71	3,400,000
1858-59	2,463,552	1871-72	4,841,556
1859-60	2,530,822	1872-73	5,440,414
1860-61	1,955,000	1873-74	5,170,000
1861-62	2,960,000	1874-75	3,500,226

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,320	Lard, pkgs, bbls	1,195
Corn in bulk	800	Wheat, bush	100
Corn, in sacks	1,300	Rye, bush	1,016
Oats, bush	2,040	Butter, pkgs	155
Barley, do	925	Potatoes bush	305

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending to-day are as follows:

Flour, bbls	7,505	Apples, bbls	2,179
Corn, bush	150	Corn, meal, sks	1,937
Wheat, bush	1,500	Barley, bush	18,500
Rye, bush	881	Oats, bush	12,000
Cloverseed, bags	1,040	Bran, pkgs	1,000
Bacon, tes	563	Potatoes, bush	12,423
Hay, tubes	4,310		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevation.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

SALES ON 'CHANGE—The attendance at the Chamber of Commerce this morning was fair. Interest in the market was not active, but one of the market was much improved, and we look for a very active and excitable week. The following sales were reported:

4 cars car corn, yellow, on track.....77
2 cars car corn, yellow, on track.....76
1 car white oats.....56
1 car white oats.....55½

GRAIN.—The market has undergone some improvement within a day or two and matters wore a more cheerful aspect. The demand for corn and oats was more liberal yesterday and to-day, and prices were firmer. Receipts for the week have been light, being only 37,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. We quote somewhat alterated in quotations. We quote No. 2 winter red wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 27@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at 1 26@1 26; amber Iowa at 1 20@1 20; and Kentucky red wheat at 1 16@1 17. Corn was steady and quiet but active. We quote shelled ear 73@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 72@72c for low-mixed; car was in good request and higher at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 75@75c for mixed. Oatsare firm and fairly active at 56@56c per bushel for prime white; mixed 53@54c per bushel, with but little doing. Barley we quote nominally at $1 28@1 35 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye is firmer and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats unchanged from our previous quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail at the under-mentioned dates, was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Mar. 20	7,[illegible]87,8	8,229,334	2,57[illegible]	648,567	22,000
Mar. 13	7,[illegible]88,552	8,178,361	2,59[illegible]	1,227,344	19,000
Feb. 27	7,[illegible]91,[illegible]00	8,[illegible]1,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	19,000
Feb. 20	7,[illegible]91,[illegible]00	8,[illegible]1,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	19,000
Feb. 13	7,[illegible]91,[illegible]00	8,[illegible]1,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	19,000
Feb. 6	7,[illegible]91,[illegible]00	8,[illegible]1,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	19,000
Jan. 30	7,[illegible]91,[illegible]00	8,[illegible]1,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	19,000

FLOUR—Receipts are about an average, being 7,505 bushels the past week. The market is firm and a moderately active movement took place in stand and brands. The following are the wholesale prices of the local trade: Superfine, $4 ₱ bbl; No. 1 extra, $4 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $5 50; red wheat flour do, $5 ₱ bbl.

The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat, $6 25@6 50; seconds, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 25@5 50; city Rose $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 25@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25@6 00; buckwheat flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25@3 50; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $5 25@5 50.

HAY—The market is active and steady. We quote prime timothy, on tracks, at $22 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store $20 00@22 00. Loose hay is quoted at $20 00@22 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $19 00@19 25 ₱ ton; shorts at $20 00@20 50; middlings at $15 50 ₱ ton. Chopped feed at $1 30@1 35 ₱ cwt; oilmeal $1 30@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts continue liberal being 2,179 barrels, and the market is still a little above the market continues easy. We quote:

Apple Butter—Prime to choice $3 00@3 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote choice yellow in sw'ax is quoted at 20@23c ₱ lb in round lots; sales in a job way are made at 24@25c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady. Quotations:

for Ohio factory: New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₱ lb. Receipts continue unimportant.

EGGS—The market is easier and prices are lower. We quote strictly fresh at 25@26c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb 50@55c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb 30@35c in lots.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely and is sold at 14c per ₱ for choice cakes. Medium loose lots of maple sugar in jobbing sells readily at $1 50 per gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25.

POTATOES—Receipts for the past week 4,423 bushels. The market is about steady and quite large supply. The quotations are probably well maintained. Transactions from store are at a range of $1 05@1 10 per bushel for prime peachblows; Burbanks 90@95c; all other grades 90@95c. Sales on track were moderately active at 95c per bushel for peachblows 80@90c for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand. Dull and steady. Quotations:

at 16@18c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb. Canned fruits and berries are scarce at 11@12c ₱ lb. Dried peaches quoted at 9@9½c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 20@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 22c ₱ lb. Maple sugar cakes are quoted at 10 ₱ lb; do in ½ half barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is moderately active; quotable at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 in round lots; $3 00@3 25 in a job lot. Clover seed is in demand, and scarce for offering; quoted nominally at $1 00@2 00; or in small parcels at $2 00@2 25. Flaxseed is nominal; canada red wheat $1 10@1 17. Corn was steady and quiet but active. We quote shelled ear 73@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 72@72c for low-mixed; car was in good request and higher at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 75@75c for mixed. Oatsare firm and fairly active at 56@56c per bushel for prime white; mixed 53@54c per bushel, with but little doing. Barley we quote nominally at $1 28@1 35 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye is firmer and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats unchanged from our previous quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail at the under-mentioned dates, was as follows:

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Jan. 30	7,[illegible]91,[illegible]00	8,[illegible]1,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	19,000

The refined market has been firm, especially during the latter part of the week. On Saturday the market in the local trade was strong at a set advance, and the week of advance in quotations here were also stronger with a somewhat higher range.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	13,015	10,973

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eleven years:

From January 1st to March 27, 1875	98,347
Same time 1874	104,092
Same time 1873	408,350
Same time 1872	238,887
Same time 1871	186,140
Same time 1870	198,440
Same time 1869	162,077
Same time 1868	125,850
Same time 1867	140,000
Same time 1866	87,500
Same time 1865	42,705

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Penn. R. R.	2,243	1,917
Allegheny V. R. R.		

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to March 27th:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penna. R. R.	22,294	13,788	10,981	24,467	
A. V. R. R.	89,476	120,000	117,[illegible]83	87,[illegible]78	18,[illegible]05
Total	111,769	133,774	127,[illegible]64	112,[illegible]45	18,[illegible]78

Saturday.

We quote, United at wells, at $1 57½; Union do $1 52½; immediate shipment $1 50. No sales at Parkers as reported.

REFINED.

The market was strong and advancing in sympathy with Eastern reports. We quote at 13½c in tcase for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 15c for early April delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 14½c; April delivery 15c.

OIL BARRELS

are steady at $1 35@1 40 for city; $1 25@1 30 for country.

THE RUMORED PETROLEUM COMBINATION.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

For several days past there have been rumors to the effect that the oil refiners were taking steps to organize a combination, having for its object the reduction of the price of crude petroleum and the advance of the price of refined oils.

The New York *Tribune* sent a reporter among representative firms in that city, in an endeavor to learn the exact truth of the stories being circulated. The following from the *Tribune*, of yesterday, was the statement made to the reporter by a prominent refiner:

Henry H. Rogers, of the house of Charles Pratt & Co., corner Fulton street, described the condition of the oil interest as follows: There are refineries in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, the Oil Regions and New York city. Each of these has certain facilities for refining which may be briefly stated as follows: Pittsburgh—Cheap coal, Philadelphia—the best of all. Cleveland—cheap barrels and canal, as well as railroad transportation: the Oil Regions—the nearness to the source of supply of all the products of petroleum: New York city—the facility of getting to it three or four times greater than that of any other market. If the oil refineries were run to their full capacity the market would be overstocked. The business is not regular, but spasmodic. The vessels business is not regular, but spasmodic. The vessels can not be contracted continuously from day to day, but sales are made at intervals. When the market is low, there is a good demand all the oil interests are busy and enjoy a fair share of prosperity. At other times the whole trade is paralyzed, and the business is forced them to pursue their legitimate calling, and realize their profits from their industry and perseverance. A movement was made to organize an oil Refiners' Association, but it was subsequently abandoned. There was no cohesion of interests, and agreements were not kept. The movement is at the present time revived in one of the former lines, and, it is believed, has already received the assent of refiners in all parts of the country in its favor. I do not believe there is any intention among the oil men to "bull" the market. The interest of all is against this, and the prices vary according to circumstances. It has been estimated that more than one hundred millions of dollars are invested in the oil business. It is, therefore, to the interest of every man who has put a dollar in to look after his money protected and established on a permanent footing. Speculation has been carried to excess. The broker heretofore have been speculating upon the market with disastrous effects upon the trade, and a large number of failures will force them to pursue their legitimate calling, and realize their profits from their industry and perseverance. If we could go an attempt was made to organize an Oil Refiners' Association, but it was subsequently abandoned. There was no cohesion of interests, and agreements were not kept. The movement is at the present time revived in one of the former lines, and, it is believed, has already received the assent of refiners in all parts of the country in its favor. I do not believe there is any intention among the oil men to "bull" the market. The interest of all is against this, and the prices vary according to circumstances. It has been estimated that more than one hundred millions of dollars are invested in the oil business. It is, therefore, to the interest of every man who has put a dollar in to look after his money protected and established on a permanent footing. Speculation has been carried to excess. The broker heretofore have been speculating upon the market with disastrous effects upon the trade, and a large number of failures will force them to pursue their legitimate calling, and realize their profits from their industry and perseverance. A movement is on foot to organize an oil refiners' association, but it was subsequently abandoned. There was no cohesion of interests, and agreements were not kept. The movement is at the present time revived in one of the former lines, and, it is believed, has already received the assent of refiners in all parts of the country in its favor. I do not believe there is any intention among the oil men to

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDIY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 27, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.085	37	62	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.040	50	44	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.144	44	48	N.W.	Fresh	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.105 Highest thermom... 50
Mean thermometer.. 45.2 Lowest thermom ... 34

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.310	31	79	Calm	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.203	48	36	N.E.	Gentle	Cloudy.
9 P.M.	30.193	42	56	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....30.237 Highest thermom .. 49
Mean thermometer. 41.2 Lowest thermom .. 28

Beaver College.

Spring session opens April 20. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. mrh

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring Term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue.

Knights Templar.

At the annual meeting of Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, held Friday evening, the following Knights were elected to serve for the ensuing Templar year: Em. Commander, Jos. H. Elton; Generalissimo, John H. Mullen; Captain General, Lewis W. Smith; Recorder, W. Dwight Bell; Treasurer, Alfred Slack; Sen. Warden, J. H. Horner; Jun. Warden, Abram Gross; Warder, Lee S. Smith; Prelate, Rev. J. J. Mellyar; Assistant, Rev. B. F. Brooke; Organist, W. H. Slack.

Clergymen's Meeting.

The Evangelical clergymen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are invited to meet, with the Vice Presidents and committees of the Evangelical Alliance, at the rooms of the First Presbyterian church, on Monday morning, 29th March, at eleven o'clock.

It is desirable that the biennial meeting of the American Alliance should be held in Pittsburgh, and this question will be decided at the meeting.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.
S. F. SCOVEL, Secretary.

Rule on an Alderman.

The Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday, granted a rule on Alderman Strain, on petition of his sureties, to show cause why he (the Alderman) should not give sufficient bail to indemnify them from loss likely to be sustained by them, in consequence of his reckless habits. The court is further asked to debar the said Alderman from exercising his official duties until said security is given. The court granted a rule on the respondent to show cause why the petition should not be granted, returnable next Saturday, April 3d.

St. Franciscus Hospital.

The annual meeting of the medical and surgical staff of the St. Franciscus Hospital was held on Friday evening, at which were present the full staff, composed of Drs. P. D. Perchment, John Perchment, J. M. Slavenson, D. Arensburg, Ahl and Venn. Dr. John Perchment was chosen Chairman for the year; and Dr. Venn, resident physician *pro tempore*. The report of the resident physician showed some 200 patients at the hospital since the last meeting. The next meeting will be held on the 30th of May, when a full report will be made by the resident physician, and a resident physician will be elected for the year.

Changes of Venue in Criminal Cases.

The act authorizing changes of venue in felony cases, passed by the last Legislature, provides that the defendant or defendants in any case of felony shall have a change of venue, when it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that there is undue excitement or prejudice about the case, or when there is a combination instigated by influential persons to affect the verdict. In any homicide case where there has been a trial without a verdict, and the evidence has been published in the county, the defense shall also be entitled to a change of venue. Applications for the change of venue must be made to the Court when the indictment has been found and before a jury is sworn. When a change of venue shall have been obtained, the defendant must give bail in the county to which the case has been transfered, or if the offense is not a bailable one, the prisoner must be remanded to the Sheriff of the county where the case is to be tried. Already a murder case, that of Daniel Dougherty, charged with the murder of Mr. Major, has been transferred to Schuylkill to Lebanon conty. The cases of Armstrong and Guscett, who were indicted for murder in Westmoreland county, in connection with the Buena Vista riots, come properly under the provisions of this law, which is intended to guarantee to every man accused of crime a fair and impartial trial, uninfluenced by public clamor or partizan prejudice.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The Question as to What Shall be Done.

The sub-Water Committee appointed to consider what can be done in the matter of continuing the completion of the new works with the funds available, met on Saturday afternoon. There was a general interchange of opinion upon the subject, but no action was taken, the committee adjourning over until Wednesday. The feeling of the committee, however, appeared to be in favor of the completion of the Hiland avenue reservoir. They also seemed in favor of requesting ex-Mayor Brush to throw up his rising main contract, in order to allow them to use of the thirty-six inch pipe at Smith's for rising mains.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE GAME LAWS.

The Defendant in the Trout Case Enters Bail for Court.

We have already reported the efforts of the Pittsburgh Sportsman's Club to enforce the game laws of the State, and the prosecution, in consequence thereof, of Ira Bathaway for selling or exposing for sale speckled trout. The case was brought before Alderman Anderson, of the Fourth ward, and the hearing before adjourned, was fixed for Saturday afternoon last. At the time appointed, a number of persons were present, including members of the Sportsman's Club, their attorney, John Dalzell, Esq., and the defendant, together with a number of fish dealers and their attorney, George R. Cochran, Esq. Mr. Dalzell suggested that, as it was understood that the action of the alderman in the case would not be final, it be taken to court. The defense agreed to this and, waiving a hearing, gave bail for trial.

SOUTH SIDE HILL DISTRICTS.

The Question of Fire Protection—A Visit by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

A committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Jenkin Jones, Chairman, Geo. W. Wilson, Thomas A. Pender, Wm. B. Hays and John H. McIlroy, together with Chief Engineer White, on Saturday visited the hill districts of the South Side, to consider what may be done toward affording fire protection. The alarm telegraph wagon, with a pair of stout horses from the Eagle engine company, was called into requisition, and the party proceeded to the hilltop *via* the upper Brownsville road. From the village of Mt. Oliver, at the southern city line, they proceeded westward, the condition of the roads being such as to preclude the possibility of reaching the eastern end of that portion of the city. Coming west from Mount Oliver to below Mount Washington—the most thickly populated portion of the hill—the roads were in some places impassable for many vehicles. The party had very rough experience during the whole of the trip, and found it necessary to foot it in some places. The weather was beautiful and the air invigorating, but the oceans of mud made locomotion anything but pleasant.

It was found that the total want of water facilities and of good roads would make the providing of suitable fire protection very difficult. The committee returned anything but encouraged with the prospects. They will report at the next meeting of the Board.

OBITUARY.

Two Prominent Citizens Gone.

Since the last issue of the COMMERCIAL death has taken from our midst two of the most prominent manufacturers of Pittsburgh, well-known, active and energetic citizens, who have long been identified with the progress and prosperity of the city. Mr. W. J. Anderson died suddenly on Saturday afternoon at about a quarter before five o'clock, and Mr. Alex. Chambers expired, after a short illness, on Sunday morning at five o'clock.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON.

Col. Anderson, the iron founder, doing business on Water near Short street, took cold about a week ago and was laid up from that time. He occupied a room in the building on Water street, and was attended during his illness by loving friends. On Friday evening he was feeling so much better that he declined to have friends sit up with him as they had done for several nights. About seven o'clock on Saturday morning the watchman at the establishment visited Mr. Anderson's room to see to him and to the fire in the room. He found fresh coal upon the fire, it having, evidently, been recently put on. The man was, however, alarmed upon looking at Col. Anderson, to find that he was in a comotose state. A physician and friends were immediately sent for but nothing could be done. He never wholly recovered his consciousness, and died at the time stated. Deceased was in his fifty-third year, and leaves one child, a daughter, who has been attending school at Lancaster. It is said he wrote a letter to her the day before he died, Friday. His wife died about a year and a half ago.

Col. Anderson was raised in the foundry business, his father John Anderson, having carried it on in the foundry at Water and Ross streets for many years. When he became of age he entered the firm and it was known for many years as John Anderson & Son. After the death of the father the firm became Anderson & Phillips Mr. Onaaby Phillips, now mayor of Allegheny joining with W. J. Anderson in the business. Onn the retirement of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Henry Freyvogel took his place and the firm became W. J. Anderson & Co. About two years ago they purchased the foundry of S. S. Fowler & Co. at Water and Short streets and upon the dissolution of the firm, which took place soon after, Mr. Anderson took the latter establishment while Mr. Freyvogel retained the old place.

Deceased was a warm hearted, genial gentleman and never had a hard word to say of any one. He leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place to-morrow as noted elsewhere.

ALEX. CHAMBERS.

Alex. Chambers was the head of the well known glass manufacturing firm of A. & D. H. Chambers. He was born in Ireland about 1819, and a few years afterward his parents emigrated to this country. They settled down in that portion of the city known, formerly as Bayardstown, but now the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards. Here in the "Northern Liberties" the elder Chambers in after years became a 'Squire. Alexander learned the trade of glass blowing at the works of William McCully & Co., at Sixteenth and Liberty streets. About 1840 or '41, with John Agnew and several others of the former and other fellow workmen, he started a glass house in the south part of the city. Within a few years Mr. Chambers bought out his partners, and having secured some ground in Birmingham he then started the present works with his brother. It is said that he was a master workman, and by his ability, skill and unstiring energy and perseverance laid the foundation of his fortune. For some years last Mr. Chambers took little active part in the business of the firm, but to the last, when anything went wrong about the works, it was he that instructed the men how to put matters to rights. D. H. Chambers died some years since, but the business was carried on under the old name and style, although Mr. James A. Chambers, son of deceased, has for some time been a member and business manager. Deceased was, during 1873 and 1874, a member of Select Council from the Thirteenth ward. He leaves a wife, one son and three daughters. The son, James A. Chambers, Esq., is a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. One daughter is the wife of Hartley Howard, Esq., and another of Lieutenant Rogers, of the regular army. Mr. Chambers was quite wealthy, and within a year purchased the St. Charles Hotel property for $90,000. He was a man of generous impulses and leaves many warm friends. The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday) afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. E. Gibson & Co., Indiana, creditors, filed a petition for leave to intervene in the bankruptcy proceedings against Waring Bros. Rule was granted on Richard S. Waring to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. The claims of the petitioner amount to over $140,000.

Wybel & English, bankrupts, Allegheny city. The choice of Joseph Craig, of Allegheny city, as assignee, was approved.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company filed a libel in a cause of collision against the steam tug Ella Layman, and a writ of attachment and monition was ordered to be issued.

Andrew Ackley vs. steamboat Little Giant; McKeesport Dry Dock Company allowed to intervene for their claim.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

John Glenn, Esq., was appointed Commissioner in the divorce case of Jacob Salin vs. Catharine Salin.

J. M. Carpenter was appointed Examiner to take testimony in the divorce case of Alice M. Smith, by her next friend, vs. Albert H. Smith.

Winfield S. Wilson was appointed Examiner to take testimony in the case of George W. Warden vs. Sarah Warden.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Wilhelmina Miller vs. John Ernest Miller, a libel in divorce on the ground of alleged threats to take her life.

The Court granted the application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh, for a decree of dissolution.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the application of Darby McDonough vs. Margaret McDonough.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Boyd vs. Phillips; Security Trust Co., vs. Blanchard; A. V. R. R. Co., vs. United Saving bank; Taylor vs. Inskeep & Co.; Deposit and Discount Bank vs. Inskeep; Cluley vs. Keenan, *et al*; Cluley vs. McKelvy *et al*., McClurg vs. Cullen; Price *et al*. vs. Reed; Fergen vs. Printing; Greemer vs. Printing; Smith vs. Smith; Bruce and Negley vs. Faas; Britton vs. Bese *et al*., Lanahan vs. Lacey; Graham vs. McIntyre.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Shand vs. Hunter the jury found for plaintiff the sum $500.

The jury in the case Cluley vs. Phillips had not returned a verdict up to the hour of adjournment on Saturday.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court to-day.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This court held a session on Saturday, and transacted a large amount of business.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

SENTENCES.

Thomas Lynch, for robbing the house of Chas. McChesney, was sent three years to the penitentiary.

William Fitzjames convicted of the larceny of a quantity of pig iron from the Fort Wayne Railroad cars in Allegheny, was sentenced to the Workhouse one year.

Thos. McCloy was found guilty of stealing a pocketbook from John A. Baker, but the jury had recommended him to the mercy of the Court, which, Judge Ewing remarked, would reduce the sentence one-half. He was sentenced to the Workhouse one year.

Andrew Eubrey, a boy about thirteen years old was called up to receive sentence for the larceny of a quantity of clothing. Mr. Omsler, of Allegheny, with whom the prisoner had been living previous to the commission of the crime, stated that the boy's parents were Bohemians, and he thought his conduct was attributed to a lack of early training. Sentence was suspended. Mr. Omsler promising to take the boy back and care for him.

Patrick Stack, convicted of assault, was fined ten dollars and costs. He was a constable, and had slightly exceeded his authority in taking a stolen watch from a pawnshop in this city.

John Wilkie was next called. He had plead guilty to the charge of burglary, being one of the parties who entered the saloon of Conrad Rohrs, on Second avenue. He was sent to the penitentiary five years.

Timothy McNamara and R. E. Conner convicted of receiving stolen goods, were sentenced to the Workhouse sixty days each.

Baldis Hunter, convicted of fornication and bastardy, was fined $50 and costs of prosecution.

NEW TRIALS ASKED FOR MURRAY AND MEYERS.

Messrs. Moore and Moreland, counsel for Murray and Meyers, convicted of the murder of Gotthardt Wahl, on Saturday filed a motion for a new trial, appending the following reasons:

First—The court erred in overruling the plea of the jurisdiction of the court.

Second—The court erred in overruling the motion to quash the *venire*.

Third—The court erred in overruling the challenge of jurors.

Fourth—The court erred in the charge to the jury, substantially instructing them that a killing in the attempt to rob is murder in the first degree and excludes any consideration of motive or intent.

Fifth—The court erred in overruling defendant's points in the same effect as reason fourth assigns.

The motion will be argued at an early day before a full bench.

SATURDAY and yesterday were veritable harbingers of spring. The celestial canopy was decopilated from any visible condensations of gaseous or evaporable hyperbasis, while the fervoriferous rays of the sun projected themselves with potential and calefactory effect. During most of the diurnal hours an austral agitation of the atmosphere prevailed, at once salutiferous and vivifying; the highways were measurably dephlegmated, and the jubilant tide of humanity was movent in all the public thoroughfares. They were days of general rejuvenescence.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

Examination Before the Fire Marshal—Samuel B. McCain Held for Trial.

On Saturday afternoon a hearing was had before Fire Marshal Livingston, in the case of Samuel B. McCain, charged with setting fire to his dwelling on the Morningside road, in the Eighteenth ward, as already reported.

The testimony adduced showed that McCain's family had left the house some three weeks before the fire, but he did not commence to remove his household goods until the morning of the fire. The house was insured for $600, which is thought to be about the full value of it, but no policy was taken out upon the contents. According to the evidence yesterday McCain had nearly all his household effects out when the fire occurred, a few articles in the kitchen being the only things in the house at the time. Henry Plister, who lives about fifty yards from the house, testified that he had been down to a spring for water, when he heard Mrs. Powell, a colored neighbor, calling "fire." Observing the blaze, he carried two buckets of water to the burning house, and upon arriving there helped McCain to carry his sewing machine out. Plister then said he would go up stairs and see if any fire, when McCain said "There's no use of going up there." Plister went up, notwithstanding, when he discovered that a hole had been cut in the ceiling, near the chimney, and found some paper and pieces of wood burning in it—the evidence that the place had been set fire to there. Plister returning, helped McCain to get a ladder up, and they threw the two buckets of water upon the fire. Plister asserts that McCain was the only man about the house at the time of the fire.

On behalf of the defense, two parties named Parker and Sedgbrook testified, the former being a relative of McCain, and having a brother who was burned out some time ago on the Morningside road, who collected the insurance, the supposed cause of the fire being a detective flue. These two witnesses alleged that they were the first to get to his McCain fire—that they were there before Plister. They went there as teamsters to haul away McCain's household furniture.

Sedgbrook swore that he was the first to go up stairs in the building, and that there was no hole in the ceiling then, while Parker averred that going up afterward he pushed the hole through that Plister saw with a lath, and he didn't see any paper or wood in there.

Plister branded their story as false, and the Fire Marshal seemed to take no stock in the statements of Parker and Sedgbrook, as he committed McCain to jail for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Review of Hon. Carl Schurz's Lecture on "Educational Problems" at Library Hall.

FIRST PAPER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The able lecture by Carl Schurz on Education, coming as it does from one of our best educated and most philosophical statesmen, and social and political economists, should be heard or read by every teacher and educator in the land, and we therefore, for the benefit of those out of the lecture, which we shall present in brief continuous papers covering the whole ground traversed by the lecturer. In doing so we shall endeavor to round out each paper and make it complete in itself. We promise Mr. Schurz that we would not publish his remarks without the right to review it and give it in substance to your readers.

It is a pity that such men as Mr. Schurz who are interested more in educational matters to lecture upon them, do not visit schools more frequently for the purpose of examining into the merits and demerits of our present system of instruction, and note the progress that has been made during the last twenty-five years in school affairs. They appear, most of them, to take it for granted that improvements which they discovered during their own experience as pupils, and their observation of the practical affairs of life since leaving school, still remain *in statu quo*, and go upon the presumption that no advancement has been made, errors corrected, or evils cured since they as

"Were shining school-boys, with satchel
And shining morning face, crept snail-like
Unwillingly to school."

The press and citizens generally fall into this error. We have been considerably amused, and at the same time very much annoyed, on reading editorials and communications in some of our city papers, severely criticising the management of our local schools and teachers, and offering suggestions and changes which have been made and practised for four or five years. Now the fault we have to find with them is this: They write upon the subject without first visiting the schools and examining for themselves, so that they are not always able to know that they do *know*, and testify whereof they have *seen*." They reason from false premises, and unjustly and unconsciously cast odium upon the teachers, discourage them in their thankless work, and bring our public schools into obloquy and disrepute.

We shall commence with a review of the lecture in our next paper.

PROGRESS.

PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1875.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Missionary Operations of a Pittsburgher in Georgia.

A correspondent writing from Griffin, Georgia, under a recent date, gives an interesting sketch of the missionary labors of Rev. G. A. Hall, of Washington City, and Mr. Thomas K. Cree, of this city. Mr. Cree is well known to our citizens, in connection with Christian Association and other religious efforts, and also as Secretary to the Board of Indian Commissioners. The correspondent says:

During the last month Messrs. Hall and Cree have been making a tour in Georgia in the interest of Christian Association work. They began their labors in Augusta, February 12th, at which time the first State convention met. The interest awakened in Augusta during the stay of Messrs. Hall and Cree has gone on with increasing power until it has reached almost fever heat. The conversions are numbered by the hundred, and still the good work continues. The State Executive Committee prevailed upon them to visit several cities and towns in the State. Savannah, Thomasville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, Macon, Columbus, Griffin and Atlanta were visited. The Master went with brothers Hall and Cree, and the most gracious results attended their earnest efforts, and each place visited was greatly blessed. Their visit to Georgia has already caused a deep interest in association work throughout the State. A number of associations have been organized, and many more towns are seeking information in reference to the work and asking for visits from the State Executive Committee to assist in organizing associations. If Messrs. Hall and Cree could have remained during the summer they could have organized fifty associations, and though they could not remain, we have reason to believe that the good work inaugurated by them will continue until our whole State will be under the Young Men's Christain Association influence. Many of our most distinguished ministers and eminent laymen are in full sympathy with the work begun by Messrs. Hall and Cree, and all good people who came in contact with these consecrated men will long cherish a pleasant remembrance of their visit, and will extend to them a Christian welcome should they ever come among us again. Such men can do more to bring "peace and good will" to all sections of the country than a thousand political conventions.

FIRES.

Activity Among the Firemen on Saturday Evening—Three Calls, but Light Loss.

The firemen, after a rest of some days, were kept busy on Saturday evening.

A FREIGHT CAR IN FLAMES.

About half past six o'clock a box freight car standing upon the Connellsville Railroad track was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given from box 41, and the firemen gave quick response. They were enabled to confine the flames to the one car, and the loss was, consequently, of no great account.

A STABLE IN FLAMES.

At about half-past seven o'clock an alarm was given from box 136, situated at the corner of Thirteenth and Neville streets, South Side. This one was occasioned by flames issuing from the large stable of Joseph Keeling & Co., situated at the head of Twelfth, on Mary Ann street. The department promptly responded, but did not go into service, as the blaze, which fortunately did not gain much headway, was extinguished by buckets. The damage here was very trifling. The fire is supposed to have been ignited by an incendiary torch.

ANOTHER STABLE BURNED.

Half an hour later another alarm was given from the same box. This time another stable belonging to Joseph Keeling & Co., adjoining the station of the Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane, at the head of Twelfth street, was found ablaze, but already too far enveloped in flames to be saved from total destruction. The firemen went actively to work and succeeded in saving the Inclined Plane station, and a number of frame buildings in the immediate neighborhood, which were threatened destruction by the fiery element. The flames here were first discovered issuing from the loft building by Conductor Och, who immediately gave the alarm, and about thirty head of horses and mules were turned loose; a number of sets of harness were also saved. The animals became frightened and started down Twelfth street.

The stable was almost totally destroyed, and the loss will approach $5,000, upon which there is a full insurance.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

In both instances circumstances pointed to the fact that these fires were the work of incendiaries, and Fire Marshal Livingstone set to work to discover the perpetrators. Yesterday he made information before Alderman Keelan against John Burgman, charging him with the deed. The accused was arrested by officer Moore and lodged in jail for a hearing.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ada Gray begins to-night an engagement of one week. The society play of "Whose Wife?" will be given the first two evenings and at the Wednesday matinee. Later in the week "Fren-Fren" and "The New Magdalen" may be expected.

A Violent Vagrant.

Saturday night a vagrant named Leopold Fischer entered the Allegheny lock-up and demanded a bed. Officer Askey, who was on duty at the time, informed him that he could not be accommodated, when the tramp became very abusive, whereupon the officer ejected him from the premises. Shortly afterward officer Askey went to the door, when he was saluted with a shower of stones and clubs. Officer Geary appeared upon the scene about this time, and seeing Fischer in the act of hurling a missile, he took him in and provided lodgings for him behind the bars. Yesterday morning the Mayor committed him to jail for a term of five days.

Alleged Horse Thief Caught.

Last week a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. William Sample, of Reserve township, was stolen. A man named John Johnson was suspected of having committed the theft, and on Saturday he was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Kiel, of Sharpsburg. After a hearing the accused was committed for trial. The stolen property was found in his possession.

Skull Fractured.

Saturday afternoon a brakeman on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while coupling cars at Rochester, had his skull fractured by being caught between the bumpers. He was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where he is attended by Dr. Buchanan.

Easter Sunday.

In all the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of the city yesterday the usual Easter services were held. The churches were profusely decorated with flowers, and the choicest music of the sacred year was sung. It was, in fact, a day of felicitations quite as hearty as those of Chrismas.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE churches were crowded yesterday.

TEN cases were disposed of by Mayor Phillips yesterday morning.

THE beautiful sunshine of Saturday brought crowds of people upon the streets.

THE Street Commissioners have commenced the work of cleaning our thoroughfares.

THE Try street sewer assessment is causing much complaint among property holders.

CHARLES B. LEECH, Esq., of Second avenue, this city, is a relative of the late John Mitchel.

THE Thirtieth ward station-house has sheltered nearly six hundred tramps the present month.

TAKING out spelling matches, the New York *World* indulges in "dodecasyllabic diacriticism." Spell that.

THE spelling mania is getting so prevalent that it is customary to ask a man to "spell" this or that. Very good way: "Will you spell a drink with me?"

WE can't return rejected manuscripts sent us for publication. Indeed, we won't even undertake to return borrowed money.

AT Christ Episcopal church, in Allegheny, Rev. Meech, pastor, twenty-three persons were confirmed yesterday, Bishop Kerfoot officiating.

THE churches yesterday sought to outvie each other in "touches of sweet harmony." The noblest kind of music—sacred music—is more and more cultivated among us.

A PENN street father is telling everybody who will listen to him that his little girl, two years old, brought his pen back to him and said she "wanted some juice put into it."

JAMES L. BUTLER, Secretary of the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, died at his late residence, No. 148 Third avenue, at one and a half P. M. yesterday.

IF you wish to discover how many men and fellow-creatures of Pittsburgh are trying to live within their means, drop into the free lunch saloons about eleven o'clock in the morning.

PITTSBURGH Councils will meet this afternoon when, likely, action will be taken to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election to the question of swearing in Mr. C. Magee as Mayor.

CHIEF ENGINEER WHITE, while responding to the alarm of fire on the South Side on Saturday night, was thrown out of a buckwagon. He fortunately escaped with a few bruises, but his wagon was broken.

A SPELLING match will come off Tuesday evening, in the lecture room of the church, corner of Stockton avenue and Arch street, Allegheny. On this occasion twenty men will attempt to "spell down" a like number of women. Fun of considerable is expected.

AT a spelling match in Rev. Reed's church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, on Friday night, Amelia Ilg, daughter of our friend John M. Killin, was the victor, after a sharp contest, in which there were about thirty contestants.

JOHN ROBBINS, a young man who was detected purloining pocketbooks at Pitcock's book store, waived a hearing and in default of bail was committed, on Saturday, for trial by Mayor McCarthy. The young man claims to be from Williamsburgh, Pa.

THE session of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute, which will begin this evening, and continue till Friday evening, will be a very interesting occasion. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be present a portion of the time.

SPRING with her budding beauties and singing birds, bad poetry and stove movings, the plowman's song and the housewife's dangerous mop, the fresh airs of the morning and the screaming whines of spanked babies, is here, muddied away above her delicate ankles.

KNOWLEDGE is power. A smart Allegheny boy of 9 has worn a hard-some copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary by spelling at a mark last week, and next day swapped it for a patent bat, a Chinese kite, a rusty horse-pistol without a lock, a jew's-harp, 164 marbles, and a bamboo fishing pole.

IN the Criminal Court, on Saturday, counsel for C. F. Spinneweber, convicted of assault and battery, moved for a new trial on the grounds that, first, the verdict should have been simple assault and battery under the evidence, and second, the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence.

A GOOD thing was perpetrated by a well-known witty Liberty street merchant the other day at dinner at a down-town hotel. Said a companion to him, reading from a bill of fare, "What is this 'siriloin of beef a la Financiere?'" Our witty friend replied, "I suppose that is a cut from a Wall street bull!"

HENRY SWEET, the alleged counterfeiter, was released from jail, on Saturday, Chas. Jeremy entering $5,000 bail for his appearance for trial. Sweet, who is sixty years of age, has been paralyzed for some time, and he had to be carried from jail to a carriage in waiting to take him away.

A SQUAD of Allegheny policemen made a descent, yesterday morning, on the bagnio kept by Louisa Moore, on Decatur street, Allegheny. The proprietress, another woman named Mary Burns, and a man giving his name as John Brown, were each fined $25 and costs, and Brown $10.

GEORGE HILSLICKER was committed thirty days to the Workhouse, yesterday, by Deputy Mayor Lowry, of East Liberty, for interfering with an officer. Charles McGeorge, the officer interfered with, had arrested a disorderly character who was cutting capers in the street with a mule, when George attempted to rescue the prisoner.

AN entertainment by the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association, for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegheny, will be given in Library Hall next Saturday evening. The performance was announced for Friday evening, but in consequence of the hall being engaged for that evening by Charlotte Cushman's agent, it was postponed to Saturday evening.

THE April number of the *Ladies' Journal*, published by Mr. William Semple, the great Allegheny dry goods merchant, is now out, and is fully up to that high standard of excellence characteristic of this attractive periodical. It contains two or three pages of illustrations and minute descriptions of spring fashions, besides the usual amount of entertaining miscellany.

A good old Democrat on Wylie avenue, when his beautiful and accomplished daughters asked him for fifty cents apiece to enter for a spelling tournament in which they were sure they would win the first prize—a copy of Webster—replied emphatically: "No, girls, no. It's a rascally Whig trick—there's something under all this. I see that Webster once to Washington when he was in Congress, and I never believed that they did hang him for murdering Dr. Parkman, but that his last words, 'I still live,' would yet come true. And they have, and he's just trying to work off some of his old spelling book trash on the market. No my dears, your father has traveled, and is up to these games, bet your sweet lives."

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Side Boards.
Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s.

Model.
An examination of the New Model Cooking Range will convince all who desire to economize room in the kitchen and yet have complete facilities for work that it fills all these requirements.
Messrs. J. B. HERRON & Co.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

Moving Time.
As moving time has again come round when changes in housekeeping are in order, we would suggest to all who contemplate changing their cooking stoves to call on Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, and examine their complete assortment of stoves before making their selections.

You can buy Chamber Sets from $25 00 to $850 00, at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s.

For the Latest Styles of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s

Opening of Spring.
As the time is here when to feel comfortable we must dispense with our heavy winter garments and don materials more suited to the season, our readers will wish to know where they can procure such goods at an advantage. We undertake with pleasure to give the desired information, and recommend to gentlemen the well known tailoring establishment of Messrs. Henry Smith & Son, at 58 Wylie avenue. This house has acquired an enviable reputation for selling the best work at fair prices; and the stock of goods which they now have is equal to any in the city, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Being uptown, they have none of the heavy rents to meet incident to houses in the business portion of the city, and therefore do not require high figures to support them. Gentlemen will do well to examine their extensive stock before ordering their spring outfits.

You can buy Parlor Suits from $48 00 to $550, at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s.

We have Frequently Heard Mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, from the birth of a child until it had finished with the teething stage, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

Hat Racks from $9 50 to $325 00, at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
One of the most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use has saved his life.

Success.
All are striving for success, and Messrs. John B. Herron & Co. have attained it by the production of their New First Class Cooking Stove bearing the above name. Call and examine it at No. 291 Liberty street.

The Million
is the name of one of the best cooking stoves now made. It is of neat design, a good boiler and is guaranteed to work satisfactorily.
Messrs. J. B. HERRON & Co.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.
The celebrated remedies for the diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.
To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.
The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.
To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, so that the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.
All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.
Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Have You a Cough?
HAVE YOU A COLD?
If so, use "SYRUP TAR AND WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of so many imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our articles, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and all that is claimed for it can would meet their managers in Cleveland on Tuesday, the 30th inst. Some sort of an arrangement will then be consummated, and if not successful rates will be cut over all the lines.

FREIGHT RATES SOUTHEAST.
Within a few days a new tariff will be presented by the Green Line, showing a reduction of freights to the Southeast—points in Georgia, South Carolina, etc. There are also to be changes in rates to Texas—some advances and some reductions. These, however, are not thought of about by the general strife that is going on.

NOTHING NEW IN BALTIMORE.
[From the Baltimore American, 27th.]
The railroad war remains in *statu quo*. The passenger travel over both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads for the West, from the President street depot on Thursday night. He asserted that their through Western passengers from New York numbered, on an average, seventy per day, and those from Philadelphia from sixty-eight to seventy. When he spoke of Western passengers, he did not include those for Cincinnati, over the Baltimore and Ohio, but only those for points west of Parkersburg and Wheeling. The gentleman said that this condition of things naturally kept the Pennsylvania Company officials on the "ragged edge of despair," and he related that one of them in the treasurer's office means the rival company were using to find out what amount of business his company were doing: For the past week the president, treasurer and agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has been haunted by an individual who appears to be always anxious to ascertain the number of passengers leaving the Baltimore station. It was discovered on Wednesday that he was an employee of the Pennsylvania Company. He was then asked what he was doing at the depot, and replied that he was on the lookout for the arrival of his two nieces. The latter have not arrived yet. The Baltimore and Ohio official replied that he would tell the Pennsylvania Company would only send to the main office at Camden station, they could find out much more easily what number of Western passengers left this city over the Baltimore and Ohio. The average number of passengers going over the Chicago division daily, he said, was three hundred, and that was considered a paying average for the West. This was a very good indication of what the Baltimore and Ohio was doing.

STATE NEWS.

A peach tree in West Chester is out in bloom. It must be insane.

A Montgomery county man has found a queer animal—half fish and half alligator.

Philadelphia thieves amuse themselves by forcing and robbing street letter-boxes.

Reading already has fifteen base ball clubs organized for the coming season. Unhappy city!

A party will leave Philadelphia for the Black Hills, provided the Government announces its objections.

Dr. J. L. Gantt, who was so severely